CHEAP and EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR CUTS, BRUISES, INSECT BITES OR STINGS, PILES, PRICKLY HEAT, and OTHER SKIN AILMENTS.
CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT.
Larger 13½d. pots.
Free from Animal Fat.
Sold by TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.
Makers awarded 56 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,299—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1890.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
15-0	8-8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	15-0	8-8
11-0	6-6	Dinner—St. Julien, and La Rose	11-0	6-6
22-0	13-0		22-0	13-0
25-0	13-8	After Dinner—Lafit	25-0	13-8
37-8	19-12		37-8	19-12

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Clarets are the largest and rank as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5015	1000	E. Stewart	6th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	13th „
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	20th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	27th „
				1891.
B.I. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	3rd Jan.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	10th „
B.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	17th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	24th „
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	31st „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	7th Feb.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	14th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	21st „
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	28th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	7th Mar.
B.I. PESHAWAR	2927	600	W. A. Wheler	14th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	21st „
B.I. BENGAL	4499	800	A. B. Daniell	28th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	4th Apr.
B.I. ROSETTA	3525	700	E. Crewe	11th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	18th „
B.I. ORIENTAL	5015	1000	E. Stewart	25th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd May
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	9th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	16th „

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
†These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	24th Mar.
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	7th Apr.
PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	5th May

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	About
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	4th Dec.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	18th „
				1891.
PESHAWAR	2927	600	W. A. Wheler	1st Jan.
BENGAL	4499	800	A. B. Daniell	15th „
ROSETTA	3525	700	E. Crewe	29th „

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th November 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Jan. 1891.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Feb. 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 7th December, 1890.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd Dec. 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Jan. 91
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Feb. 91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
POSEIDON	L. Lomessich	4,200	650	15th Jan. '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	G. Wallusching	3,800	550	21st Dec. '90.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 1st Dec. 1890.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel. Commander. Tons. H. P. To sail about
WERNETH HALL. A. Buck. 4,100. 500. 12th February 1891.

THIS fast Steamer has been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carries both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on Deck and forward of the Engines.
For further particulars Apply to
EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th November 1890.

"CITY LINE OF STEAMERS."

THE favourite Passenger steamer "CITY of DUBLIN," 3,267 Tons, Captain J. Campbell, WILL SAIL for Liverpool on or about the 10th December. This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on deck, amidships, Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for first-class passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th November 1890.

ANCHOR LINE.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
NUBIA	3,551	T. Knox	6th Dec.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	18th „

THE above steamers have been built specially in view of the Indian trade, and have every comfort for first class passengers.
Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th November, 1890.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 10th December.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, CUTCH MANDAVIE, KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on 6th December, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jas, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushear, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, at 11 a.m. on the 7th December, after arrival of incoming English mail, transhipping mails and passengers at Kurrachee to the Persian Gulf Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 11th December, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE, PLYMOUTH, ANTWERP, AND LONDON.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about 23rd December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th December, 1890. Agents.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

FOR NEW ZEALAND DIRECT FROM CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
BOOLDANA	2,823	On or about 26th Dec.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 27th Novemer, 1890. Agents.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE Bombay on 12th December 1890, at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

EGYPT AND THE NILE.

BOMBAY TO THE FIRST CATARACT AND BACK IN 45 DAYS,

Including food on NILE STEAMER and 4 days HOTEL accommodation at Luxor.
FIRST CLASS THROUGHOUT.....Rs. 1,000.
Full Particulars on application. Pamphlet of Tours up the NILE to the First and Second Cataracts, with maps, price Six Annas, from
THOS. COOK & SON,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PEPPER MILLS
FOR THE TABLE.

THESE are most useful and convenient, enabling one to have fresh ground Pepper, containing all the pungent flavour and aroma available. No Breakfast Table is complete without one.

British Oak, plain, with E. P. Button, Churn shape	from Rs. 4 0
Do. do. with Plated Bands	„ „ 6 12
Finest Cut Crystal, mounted in best Electro-plate	„ „ 18 0
All Electro-plate	„ „ 12 8
Ditto. Churn shape and Gilt Bands	„ „ 14 0
Ditto. Octagonal with Handle	„ „ 15 0
Plain Varnished Wood and Glass Body	„ „ 2 4

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP & CO.'S
CORKSCREW AND ICE BREAKER.
THE GREAT WANT OF THE DAY.
No House or Tiffin Basket should be without one.
Strongly Nickel-plated, Re. 1-4.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

"O. K." BRAND.
TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.
SPECIALLY SELECTED.
In Boxes of 100 each.

	Rs.	a.
O. K. Nobles.—Of fine Flavour, and Mild	1	12
O. K. Dawsons.—With Straw, much liked	1	12
O. K. Manilla—Choice mild Cheroot, with Straw	1	8
O. K. Havannahs.—Well made, a Superior Smoke	2	0
O. K. Thompsons.—With Straw, a long Smoke	1	12
O. K. Club Musters.—Cigar shape	3	0

JAVA GEMS.
In Boxes of 100 each.

O. K. Java Gems, Cigar shape, No. 1	3	8
O. K. Java Gems „ „ 2	3	4
O. K. Java Gems „ „ 3	3	0

BOMBAY. PHILLIPS & CO., Ld., POONA.

JUST PUBLISHED—Rs. 2-8-0.
THE ADVENTURES OF
THOMAS BROWN,
A GRIFFIN.
THACKER & CO., LD.,

THE INDIAN AND GENERAL INVESTMENT TRUST, LD.

Capital	...£500,000
„ Subscribed and paid up	...£250.000

Bankers and Agents in India.
Calcutta.—MESSRS. KING, HAMILTON AND CO.
Bombay.— „ KING, KING AND CO.
SOLICITORS.
MESSRS. SANDERSON & Co., Calcutta and London.
THE TRUST IS PREPARED:—
to negotiate for the purchase of Municipal Bonds Debentures or Shares in Indian Joint Stock Companies (special facilities thus being afforded to Executors for the speedy realization of Estates);
to make advances on same;
to subscribe for issue, or guarantee the issue of Municipal Loans, and the Debentures or Shares of Joint-Stock Companies either in England or in India: and
to act as Trustees for Debenture holders.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

THE introduction of PLATINUM PRINTING has now added to Photography the one thing needful, *viz.*, Permanency. Photographs printed by the Silver process all fade more or less quickly, but prints done by the Platinum process are quite stable and look as well at the end of ten years as at the time they are printed.
The following is extracted from TREACHER & Co.'s (Ld.) Catalogue recently published:—

PLATINUM PRINTING.

The disappointment often experienced on account of the difficulty of keeping Platinotype Paper and the frequent inquiries made to Treacher & Co., Ld., have induced them to publish the following information:—
The methods described entirely do away with development of the paper, the reduction of the Platinum Salt taking place during the printing, and the exposure of the paper in the printing frame can thus be determined as accurately as with Silver.
No toning being required, this process is much easier than Silver printing, and has the great advantage that the Prints so produced are absolutely permanent.
The coating of the paper being so very simple, it is advisable that Amateurs make their own Sensitised Paper.
The paper used may be of any perfectly white strong smooth kind; bluish paper must not be used. Rive's paper is excellent. To coat the paper, 30 drops of the solution will be found sufficient to coat a piece 10 by 8. The solution should be applied with a soft brush. If air bubbles should be formed, they may be easily got rid of by smoothing the coating with a Badger Hair Softener.
The coated paper is then dried at a temperature from 95° to 105° F. After drying, the paper will have a slightly glazed surface, and should be preserved in the lime drying tin; but this is not absolutely necessary, as paper made by this process is not so liable to deterioration as that prepared by the old methods.
Printing is conducted in exactly the same way as with ordinary silver paper, only there must be no over printing.
When the proper intensity of the print is arrived at, the paper is immersed in the following:—

Hydrochloric Acid	1 part.
Water	80 parts.

This solution is changed two or three times, until it shows no further tinge of yellow; then the print is washed in ordinary water and dried.
Under-printed images may easily be improved by immersing in a cold (3 per cent.) solution of Sodium Oxalate before placing in the Acid Solution.
The Sensitizing Solution must not be exposed to light, but must be kept in the dark.
The paper may be coated by lamp light, or by any yellow light.

		Rs.	a.
Sensitizing Solutions for either Black or Sepia Brown Images, per oz. bot.		5	8
Plain white paper, 58 inches wide	per yard	0	6
„ „ „ „ extra strong, for large prints	„	0	10
Lime drying tins, complete, for holding paper up to 8½ by 6½	each	1	8
„ „ „ „ pa per up to 12 by 10	„	2	0
Brushes for spreading	„	0	8
Softeners	„	1	6
Hydrochloric Acid	oz., 3 as.; per lb.	1	0
Sodium Oxalate	„ 4 „ „	2	4

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.
KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P & O. Line secured at very low rates. Special attention given to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as to secure their comfort on the voyage. For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending Travellers are recommended to forward their names for registration at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.
IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.
LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED, and a copy of Messrs. King, King & Co.'s "Handbook for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

SUPERIOR TABLE DAMASK.
CLOTHS BEST
NAPKINS BELFAST
DOYLEYS BLEACH
REDUCED PRICES.

	Rs.	a.
Best Double Damask Cloths; Rich Floral Patterns and other elegant designs, IN ALL SIZES ...from each	9	8
Rich Damask (Double) Table Napkins, to match cloths, if required, an extensive selection Hemmed ready for use ...from per doz.	9	8
Superior Damask Doyleys, Fringed large size selected choice patterns ...per doz.	6	0
Piece Damask to Fit all Tables; any length cut, Neat Attractive Designs ...Per yard	3	0
BROWN LINEN; afternoon Tea Cloths, Richly Embroidered in Silk, Deep Fringed Edges, a Novelty ...each	6	0

SPECIAL V. P. P. OR CASH DISCOUNT 10 PER CENT.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

'XMAS CARDS, DOLLS, TOYS, CRACKERS, CAKES, PUDDINGS, SWEETS, GAMES, PUZZLES, GIFTS, PICTURE BOOKS.
Special Christmas Lists on Application.
KEMP AND COMPANY, LD.,
CUMBALLA HILL AND BYCULLA.

TIVOLI "NON PLUS ULTRA" (Eagle Brand).
Per case of 4 doz. quarts. Rs. 22. BEER. Per case of 4 doz. pints, Rs. 16.
IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES.
Pleasant, Light, and Wholesome, Pronounced to be THE BEST BEER yet imported into the country
FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED EVERY FORTNIGHT.
Special Terms for Messes, Clubs, &c.
WILLIAM GROSSMANN, 105-106, Medows Street, Bombay. SOLE AGENT for the Bombay Presidency.
To be had also of ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL,
OR THE UNIQUE
HEALTH AND LIVER DROPS.
A CAPITAL CURE OF THE AGE.

POSSESSING Curative and Preventative Properties for Diseases arising from Irregular Actions of LIVER, KIDNEYS, BOWELS, and whole of the Alimentary Tract.
Contains pure Vegetable Matters of Restorative and Harmless Nature, benefiting to General Health and tone of the System, removing Bile and all such Morbid Materials from the Blood and Stomach, and eliminates all the vitiated and unhealthy accumulations from the System.
☞ Notes on Uses of MADONAL by a Physician sent Free by Post on Application.
Per Case, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.
TO BE HAD OF
MESSRS. KEMP & Co.; MESSRS. BEYNON & Co.; and MESSRS. F. S. MADON & Co.

POPULAR REMEDIES MANUFACTURING CO.
MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.

REPAIRS. To watches, clocks, chronometers &c., by First Class Practical men only, and under the direct supervision of our Managing Director. REPAIRS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPAIRS. To Jewellery of all kinds, Missing Gems replaced at moderate charges. Fancy Jewellery or Rings to special design made on the premises by trained workmen. All repairs executed with neatness and despatch. REPAIRS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPAIRS. To Spectacles and Eye-glasses, New Frames, New Springs, &c. All work in this line is under the personal superintendence of an Optician, and every satisfaction is guaranteed. REPAIRS.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPAIRS. To Pianofortes by competent Europeans. Pianos tuned and renovated at rates commensurate with thorough good work, old Pianos re-done as good as new. REPAIRS.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE HAIR.
SIMPLE, ELEGANT, RELIABLE.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE } *THE IDEAL DRESSING FOR THE HAIR.*
By keeping the Hair in a NATURAL CONDITION *prevents* Baldness.
Per bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORER } *THE ONLY REMEDY FOR LOSS OF HAIR RESULTING FROM RESIDENCE IN A TROPICAL CLIMATE.*
By acting on the Roots in a NATURAL MANNER *cures* Baldness.
Per Case Rs. 7-0.
POMADES, BRILLIANTINES, HAIR OILS, etc., OF EVERY KIND.

KEMP AND CO., LD., CHEMISTS. BOMBAY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
EXPIRATION OF LEASE. TERMINATING 31ST DECEMBER, 1890.

MESSRS. ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE beg to announce they will remove from Rampart Road on the 2nd January, 1891.
Their New Premises are being specially arranged and adapted for their Business, and are situated in Apollo Street in the centre of the New Block of Buildings now in course of completion, to be called and known in future as the "Sirdar's Palace."

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
SHIRT-MAKERS, HOSIERS, AND OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

SHIRTS "FOR DAY OR DRESS."
"HOAR & CO.'S CELEBRATED" SHIRTS.
"PRECISION WITH COMFORT."
H. & CO.'S COLLARS, BEST LINEN FOUR-FOLD. Rs. 6-14 Per Doz.
HOAR & CO., SHIRT-MAKERS, BOMBAY.

RUGS AND MAUDS.

THE "GLEN" RUG ..... Each		11	8	THE "ROYAL" MAUD ... Each		28	8
"Snowden"	„	15	8	"Albert" ...	„	35	0
"Gloucester"	„	18	8	"Imperial" ...	„	35	0
"Dale"	„	18	8	"Argyle" ...	„	35	0
"Celtic"	„	30	0	"Mackenzie" ..	„	35	0
"Reversible"	„	35	0	"Farquharson" ...	„	35	0

REVERSIBLE PLUSH RUGS—
(Plain and Fancy).....Each Rs. 36 and 40

BLANKETS AND PILLOWS.

FINE WHITE WITNEY Pr Pr.		18	8	EIDERDOWN PILLOWS, Each		6	8
Extra Large	„	25	0	Do.	Do. „	8	8
Scarlet	„	18	8	Do.	Do. „	9	8
„ Extra Large	„	25	0	Feather	Do. „	8	8
Eiderdown Quilts	„	25	0	Horse Hair	Do. „	8	8
„ Satin	„	45	0	Cotton	Do. „	1	0

LARGEST AND BEST CHOICE IN THE PRESIDENCY.
10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
THORPE & CO., TRAVELLERS, OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. I. P. R. INSTITUTE, PAREL.
FRIDAY, 5TH DECEMBER, 1890, 9 P. M.
MUSICAL OLIO
And the farce "BILLY DOO."
To conclude with a Quadrille Party, will be given in Aid of the ORGAN FUND of St. Mary's Church, Parel.
ADMISSION Re. 1.
Tickets to be had at the door.
VOCALISTS—Misses E. Dumayne and Carpenter, Messrs. Wood, Mellor, Parkinson, Waite, Hart, and Conyers.
Characters of Farce by Mrs. Hart, Messrs. Coster, Gawthorne and Hart.

'XMAS CARDS!
INDIAN VIEWS!!
'XMAS CARDS!
INDIAN VIEWS!!!
From Re. 1 to Rs. 2-8 each.

MORENAS & Co.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

'XMAS CARDS!
INDIAN VIEWS!!
ANNAS 8 EACH.

Taj Mahal, Agra.	Golden Pagoda, Rangoon.
Cashmere Gate, Benares.	Elephant Carrying Timber.
Bengal Ladies.	Bullock Cart.
Burmese Lady.	Apollo Bunder, Bombay.
Bird's Eye View, Calcutta.	Indian Mendicant.
Temple, Lucknow.	Durbar Elephant.
Victoria Terminus, Bombay.	Himalayians.
Hyderabad Officers.	Golden Temple, Benares.
Yacht Club, Bombay.	Zenana Building, Jeypore.

THESE PHOTOS ARE MOUNTED ON WOOD PAPER.

MORENAS & Co.,
15, MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

THE INTEREST of MR. GORDHUNDAS VALJI in my Cloth Shop, in MOOLJI JAITHA'S CLOTH MARKET, HAS CEASED from the last day of the Hindu Month ASO VUD of the Hindu Year 1946, the 12th day of November, 1890.

ઠા. ગોકલદાસ કોરજી.
i. e., GOCULDAS COORJI.
Bombay, 5th December, 1890.

MY INTEREST in MR. GOCULDAS COORJI'S Cloth Shop in Moolji Jaitha's Cloth Market HAS CEASED from the last day of the Hindu Month Aso Vud of the Hindu Year 1946, the 12th day of November 1890.

ગોરધનદાસ વાલજી.
i. e., GORDHUNDAS VALJI.
Bombay, 5th December, 1890.

FOR SALE.

THE following PLANT belonging to Surplus Stores of the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar Railway:—
LARGE CUPOLA (Capacity 50 cwt) as good as new, having only been used 4 times. Original cost, complete with pipe, Rs. 3,090.
BOILERS.—Three cylindrical Boilers, 18' by 5'-6." Double flues, three Galloway tubes in each. Makers Kitson and Co.
Fittings complete.
Two of these recently tested to 90 lbs. per square inch, and the third to 100lbs.
In fair order.
Suitable for working at a pressure of 40 to 45 lbs. per square inch.
May be seen at Ghadechi Workshops on application to Loco. Superintendent from whom any further information required can be obtained.

W. W. WHITE, C. E.,
Ag.-Manager and Engr-in-Chief.
B.-G.-J.-P. Railway.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
SCRAP IRON AND STEEL FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 17th instant, Tenders for the PURCHASE of any number out of 14 LOTS of SCRAP IRON and STEEL, aggregating about 1,292 tons, now lying in the Stores Yard, Wari Bunder, Mazagon, where the same may be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent:—
Offers must be made upon the Company's Form, (to be obtained from the undersigned) and be sent in, accompanied separately, by a deposit of Rs. 5 per ton up to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.
Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and all lots must be removed within two months from date of notification.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 4th December, 1890.

NOTICE.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS!
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS!!
LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

THIS HOTEL is situated in the Lanowli Woods upon the Summit of the Hill. Table and accommodation excellent. Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c., first rate quality. Good Piano for general use. Conveyances to and from Hotel. Terms, as usual. Apply to the PROPRIETOR, Lanowli Gymkhana Hotel.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS
JUST RECEIVED.

THE attention of Connoisseurs in this SPECIALITE is respectfully requested to the following

SELECT BRANDS:—

		Rs. a.
*AGUILA D'ORO, Reg. Reina, per box of	100	36 0
LARRANAGAS, Reg. Londres, „	50	16 0
HENRY CLAYS, Reg. Madrid, „	„	14 0
LA CAUCADUA, Vegueros ... „	„	14 0
Do. do. ... „	100	26 0
UPMANN, Reg. Reina ... ... „	„	26 0
Do. Londres ... „	„	26 0
AGUILA D'ORO, Princessas ... „	„	25 0
HENRY CLAYS, Non Plus Ultra „	„	20 0
EL PILOTO, Reg. Preciosa ... „	„	20 0

* Popularly known as Bock's Eagles.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

'XMAS CARDS!
'XMAS CARDS!!
'XMAS CARDS!!!
IN GREAT VARIETY.
From Annas 2 to Rs. 6 each.

MORENAS & COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7. MARINE STREET.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.
BONA-FIDE SALE OF HANDSOME JAPANESE WARE, SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
A consignment of 15 cases of handsome Japanese ware, just landed ex. s s. "Gwalior," consisting of Mukawachi tea cups and covers, satsuma and bishin tea and coffee sets, ovary, caga and satsuma vases, ovary tea sets, tea cups, and dessert plates, caga bottles, coree enamelled vases and wall flower vases, glass pictures.
The above will be sold in lots to suit all buyers, and is now on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings.
10 „ „ Dhoties.
5 cases prints.
5 „ coloured sarees.
5 „ handkerchieves.
5 „ white shirtings.
On account of the concerned—
3 cases, 300 doz. cotton shirts.
7 „ 210 bottles ascetic acid.
1 case stationery.
2 bales tarpaulins.
21 cases cream laid foolscap, 6¼, 8½, 10½ and 12 lbs.
1 „ felt hats.
2 „ copying books.
2 „ japan hand lamps.
25 bags plaster of Paris.
20 boxes whiskey.
On account and at the risk of the concerned—
15 hogsheads best India Pale Ale, XXX., Wellington Brewery, Edinburgh.

AT 2 P.M.
1 strong second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 „ „ office-shigram.
1 light victoria with removeable coach-box.
1 strong serviceable landau.
A lot of pure imported Shanghai fowls.
A few fine Bussorah fowls.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

Under instructions from the Administrator General as Administrator of the Estate of the late Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee Mody, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction in a godown close to their Auction Rooms on TUESDAY, the 9th inst., at 2 p.m, the undermentioned goods, viz:—
About 30 boxes champagne in quarts and pints by Jules Mumm and others, 1 case small mirrors, 1 case spectacles, 3 large cases of candles, 6 cases bottles Cassis de Dyon, 7 cases drums of oil and paint, 2 cases tins green peas, 4 cases sardines, 10 cases almond oil, 1 case gum, 3 bags of corks, pieces of water silk, velvet and cotton dress cloth, silk ribbon, straw hats, bonnet flowers and feathers, hairpins, gold lace blankets, 42 bags root, scale with weights, &c.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days before sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 101, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, opposite the bungalow of Mr. Framjee Markur, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood carved and plain household furniture, best electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a siemi-grand pianoforte by Kaps in very good order, Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine, large size aviary with canary and other birds, photographic cameras, gentlemen's saddle by Peat, large size cooking stove with utensils, milch goats with kids, Hink's table and hanging lamps, oil paintings rich Pesian and velvet carpets, fancy door curtains, &c., the property of Captain TOWNSEND, R.A.
Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES in Marine and Bazaar Gate Streets, Fort, DeLisle Road, Byculla, and Walkeshwar in the Town and Island of Bombay.

By order of the mortgagees, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, in Marine Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of December, 1890, at 3 p. m. the share and interest of Khimjee Jairam Sewjee in the undermentioned valuable landed properties:—
Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land, lying between Marine and Apollo Streets, within the Fort of Bombay, being a portion of that ground on which the warehouse, buildings, and premises commonly called Forbes and Company's Cotton screws lately stood, containing by admeasurement two hundred and fourteen square yards and forty-four one hundredth part of a square yard, be the same little more or less together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house and premises standing thereon, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 18, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 9, and bounded on the north by the property of Burjorjee Battliwalla, on the south by a public passage, on the east by the property of Allbless, and on the west by the property of the London and Asiatic Trading Company, Limited, and which premises were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Joosub.
Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of foras land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at DeLisle Road, Byculla, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of the Registrar of Mandvie, and containing by admeasurement nine hundred and forty-six and two-third of a square yard or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follow:—That is to say, on or towards the north by a private passage, half of which belongs to the premises hereby proposed to be sold, and the other half belongs to Mooljee Canjee, on or towards the east by the property of Thucker Jairam Sewjee, on or towards the south by a public passage or water drain, and on towards the west by the property of Josey Gopal Atmaram and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of Josey Dhunjee Lukmidas and Thucker Dayal Ratansey, and the said land was registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 264 and 265 and was registered in the Foras Land Commissioner's Map under No. 383, and the said messuage and tenement thereon being assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 239.
Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, partly of pension and tax, and partly Government ground, with the houses and stable erected thereon, under Ward No. 2,218, street Nos. 318, 320, 322, 324, and 326, situate, lying, and being on the west side of Bazaar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and thirty-five and 5-9 of a square yard, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east by the Bazaar Gate Street, on the west by a property formerly belonging to Ramdas Cumma and Corrjee Tezpall on the north by the property formerly of Hurridas Jetta, and on the south by a property formerly of Jagganathjee Maharaj, and lately of Runsorjee Maharaj, which said premises were assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 65, and the said ground was registered in the Books of the Collector of Pension and Tax, under No. 79, and in the Books of the Collector of Quit Rent under No. 592, and Collector's old Survey Nos. 591, 592 and old Nos. 191 and 192, new No. 5, 7, 12.
Fourthly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house, dhurrumshalla, and premiss standing thereon, situate at Walkeshwur, on the Malabar Hill, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration district of Bombay, and fronting the public passage leading to the Walkeshwur Temple, containing by admeasurement two hundred and twenty-one square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. , assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, formerly under No. 5, but now under No. and street No. , and bounded on the east partly by a piece of vacant ground, formerly the property of Kessowjee Shamjee, but now of Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy (over which said piece of ground, the eaves of the said dwelling-house or dhurrumshalla project to the extent of one foot and a half, from which rain water falls into the said vacant ground, and partly by the dhurrumshalla of Khimjee Jairam, on or towards the west partly by the property of Damodhur Hurjee and partly by the ground of Khimjee Jairam, on or towards the north by the public passage, on or towards the south by the said dhurrumshalla of Khimjee Jairam and a passage, and were formerly in the occupation of Tookaram Ghatee.
Fifthly—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement one thousand one hundred and eighty-nine and one-tenth square yards or thereabouts, be the same more or less, together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-houses, temples, and chawls, standing thereon, situate at Walkeshwar, and assessed under No. 8 by the Municipality of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, without the Fort of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north partly by the properties of Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Vundravandass Ischalall, Dewjee Gungadhur, and Parvattibai, and partly by passage, on or towards the east by a public road or passage and the property of Jairam Sewjee, on or towards the south by a public road or passage leading to the sea, on or towards the west by the property of the late Jugonnath Shunkershett, Esq.
Sixthly.—All that piece or parcel of land, with a dhurumshalla standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the western side of the Malabar Hill Road, leading to Government House, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand and fifty-three square yards or thereabouts, be the same more or less, and bounded on the east by a public passage, on the west and north by a private passage for the use of the temples and dwelling-house which form the north and west boundaries of the said private passage, and on the south, including the portion recently filled in and enclosed with a fine masonry wall, by a public passage leading westward to the sea, and which said premises were formerly and are still being used as a dhurumshalla.
For further particulars of the said properties and condition of sale application may be made to the Auctioneers and to Messrs. Crawford Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, attorneys for the mortgagees.

Under instructions from the liquidators of Messrs. Cooper, Madon & Co. (in liquidation), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 16th inst., and the following days, at 1 p.m. each day, at the Godown in Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite the Cathedral, the remaining stock-in-trade, consisting of drugs, extracts, pills, fluid extracts (American), chemicals, tinctures, liquors, bottles, assorted glass and stoneware jars, pomade bottles, medicine bottle cases, godown scales, measures, tincture presses, retorts, gas burners and fittings, pocket syringes, tooth paste, ointment and gallipots, copper baths and basins, glass cupbords, tables large shelves, computating cases, a very handsome English-made gilt dispensing counter with bevelle mirror, &c., &c.
The above will be on view six days before the sale.

SALE OF THE BUILDINGS AND MACHINERY OF THE FLOUR MILL AND WOOL CLEANING FACTORY AT TWO TANKS, KNOWN AS SHROFF'S FLOUR MILL.

On FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Dhunjeeshaw Aspaniarjee Shroff, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 22nd day of February 1888.
All those buildings, Flour Mill and Wool Cleaning Factory built and standing on the leasehold ground and Kanderi, situate at Two Tanks, without the Fort of Bombay, together with the steam-engine, boilers, wool cleaning and cotton ginning machines, flour grinding mills and machinery, fixtures, tools, plant and stock, the whole being used as a flour grinding mill and wool cleaning factory and known by the name of the "Shroff's Flour Mill."
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, December 5, 1890.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8 postage, anna 1.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY.—*Continued.*

IMPORTANT TO PRINTERS.
SALE OF PRINTING MATERIALS.

On THURSDAY, the 11th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Forbes Street, Fort, opposite the offices of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., the following printing materials, consisting of printing presses, such as super royal, foolscap, half foolscap, perforating, paging and ruling, English and Gujerati types, fancy borders, brass rule and leads, cutter, type cases, stands, galliss with stands, &c.
The above will be on view four days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs, CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora, Hill Road, next to St. Andrew's Church, the valuable and handsome F.-P. black, teak and satin wood household furniture, marble and mosaic tables, octagonal passion flower, painted dinner set, electro-plated ware and cutlery. English-made fluted brass double bedstead, complete, original oil painting by Julius Shroeder, real Persian, Turkish, and Ahmedabad carpets, aviary with birds, double and four light brass kerosine oil lamps, fancy table ornaments, Singer Sewing Machine, hand and foot, stuffed heads and wingless birds, model fortress mounted 16 brass guns, guinea-gold necklet brooch, diamond spray earrings, lady's gold watch, wearing apparel choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of Mr. W. W. TOPHAM.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, December 5, 1890.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

AUCTION SALE OF CHUTGAUM RICE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, Ahmedabad Street, in the godowns of Messrs. Visram Ebhram & Co., and by their orders, and on account and at the risk of Sha Heerjee Kessowjee and Sha Jewraj Ragowjee—
900 bags Chutgaum rice, No. 4.
120 „ „ „ „ 5.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, December 5, 1890.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at Nishanpada Street, and Shamjee Hassajee Street or Khoja Mohola.

MR. BOMANJI DOSABHOY, Auctioneer, will by order of the mortgagees, Messrs, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy and Company, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor. Bai Labai, widow of Cassumbhoy Dharamsey, late of Bombay, Khooja Mahomedan, deceased, sell by Public Auction the following properties on their respective premises on the days and at the time mentioned below in accordance with the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 14th day of July 1887.

LOT NO. 1.

On FRIDAY, the 19th day of December, at 4 o'clock p. m., on the premises, two pieces of fazundari land measuring about 700 square yards with the buildings thereon in Nishanpada street, assessed formerly under Nos. 52 and 53, then under Nos. 55 and 58, and now under ward Nos. 3233 and 3236, and street Nos. 20, 22 and 28, 30, and bounded on the east by the property of Muabai Malan, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the north by a sweeper's passage, and on the south partly by Nishanpada Street, aforesaid, and partly by the property of Hassam Rangaree.

LOT No. 2.

On SATURDAY, the 20th day of December, at 4 o'clock p. m. on the premises. A piece of Government land, measuring about 92 square yards, in Shamjee Hussajee street, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 618, Collector's New No. 2865, old Survey No. 371, and New Survey No. 2857, and by the Municipal Assesser under Ward No. 1641. and Street No. 172, and bounded on the East by Shamjee Hussajee Street, on the West by another property of the said Labai, on the North by another property of the said Labai, and on the South by Israil Moholla Cross Lane.
For particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne Gilbert and Sayani, Solicitors, National Bank Buildings.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.
Bombay, December, 5, 1890. Auctioneer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4. FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING LAND AT GUNBOW STREET AND HORNBY ROW, FORT.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 13th December 1890, at 4 p m., on the premises, the following valuable plots of building land offered for sale by Public Auction, situate at Gunbow Street and Hornby Row, and in lots Nos 1, 1 A, 2, 3. and 4—

Lot No. 1 comprising an area of	..	104·80	square yards
„ 1 A .. the right to arcade over the street and over an area of	....	45·79	„
„ 2 do. an area of	....	73·36	„
„ 3 do. do,	....	23·83	„
„ 4 do. do.	....	42·23	„
Total	......	290·01	square yards.

The land is bounded on the north by the property of Mr. Sorabjee Cowasjee Mody, on the south by Gunbow Street, on the east by vacant land forming part of Gunbow Street, and on the west by the Hornby Row, and the said land is assessed under Collector's old Nos. 283 and 580, new Nos. 2752 and 5488, old Survey Nos. 23 and 24, and new Survey Nos. 2·8908 and 8909, and Municipal Assessment Ward Nos. 1810-1841, Street Nos. 10 and 12, Gunbow Street, and Nos 81 and 83, Hornby Row. The land will first be put up for sale in one lot, and in the event of the bidding not reaching the reserve price to be fixed by the Commissioner, it will be again put up in the several lots shown on the plan, lots 1 and 1 A being sold together.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, December 5, 1890.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
41, MEDOWS STREET. BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 5th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms as follows:—
1 Case 40 pieces granadine.
1 „ 114 „ white Embroidered muslin.
1 „ 144 „ „ Nett.
1 „ 12 dozen gauz brocade sarries.
1 „ superfine color Brown cloth
1 „ „ Dark Blue and Black cloth
1 Box taps and dies large size,
1 Manual pump with tank and 2½ miles hose.
2 flower mills.
25 drums crain oil, 10 drums, boiler composition, 10 pieces sole leather, 5 casks railway lanterns.
A lot of marble table tops of different sizes.
A lot of English-made teapoys, chairs, and bedstead.
On account and at the risk of Peermahomed Alarakhia—
2 cases brass night lamps.
On account and at the risk Alymahomed—
10 cases soap.
On account and at the risk of Turmahomed Hajee Aboo—
1 case spectacles.
The property of a Merchant—Teakwood cupboards, tables, chairs, towel horses, &c.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, December 5th, 1890.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 6th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong 4 seated open carriage in very good order.
1 second hand strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 strong bay Arab horse, 14, 1½ years old, quiet to ride, and drive.
1 Chesnut Arab galloway, goes well in saddle and harness.
1 second-hand strong victoria in very good order.
1 elegant light convertible English-built park-phaeton with brake in good order.
1 handsome strong high-caste grey Arab horse, height 14-3, aged, with set of English harness.
1 handsome grey Arab horse broken to single and double harness, aged 5 years, and nearly 15 hands high.
1 English built second-hand victoria, by Morgan in very good order with a bay waler mare, aged 5 years, 14-3 high.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 15th inst., at 1 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Breach House," Mahaluxmi, near the Temple, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany grand square Pianoforte, by Schiedmayer and Soehne, a first-rate double barrelled B. L. C. F. gun in case by Treacher and Co., a handsome strong English-built dog-cart, a strong circular glass fronted miniature brougham, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Persian and Brussels carpets, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of G. F. DUMBELL, Esqr.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.
BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 19th January 1891, and the following days at 1 p m., each day, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, the superb household furniture and effects, with few exceptions was designed and executed to order by "Mr. Wimbridge and John Roberts and Co.," and consists of complete suites of drawing room boudoir, and bed room of the best make and workmanship, covered in the latest art fabrics of the finest quality, a billiard table with fittings, including a telescopic chandelier of six kerosine storm and pankha proof, Hink's duplex patent lamps and mahogany combination cabinet by "John Roberts and Co.," very handsome porcelain ware of the finest quality, hand painted, very rich finest quality, Persian and Brussel's carpets, a first rate rich-toned semi-grand Piano by John Broadwood and Sons, valuable clocks in bronze, a large 8-day clock, very handsome glass gilt bronzed table and wall lamps, &c., &c., &c., the property of Nowrojee Manockjee, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, December 5, 1890.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTROTECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.

CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 116 Military Messes and twenty-nine Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
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Capital......$ 100,00,000. Paid up...	$ 81,68,062·50
Balance in Course of Payment.........	$ 18,31,937·50
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Reserve Liability of Proprietors......	$ 100,00,000

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BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.
LOADING AND UNLOADING CONTRACT FOR PAREL DEPOT, BOMBAY.

1. TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent at his office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on Friday, 19th December 1890, for the Loading, Unloading and Stacking of coal and other material, including the shunting and marshalling of wagons at the Parel Depot for a period of three years, commencing from 1st January 1891.
2. Forms of Tender and conditions of contract on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's office, Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2.
3. Tenders should be superscribed Tender for "Loading and Unloading at Parel Depot," and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) must accompany the tender without which it will not be considered.
4. Government paper or other securities should be endorsed in favor of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 29th Nov. 1890.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY,
(Includes the Rajputana State Railway, the Holkar State Railway, the Sindia-Neemuch State Railway, the Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway and the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.)
NOTICE.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY TICKETS.

FROM 13th to 31st December 1890, 1st and 2nd class Return tickets at a fare and a third will be issued for the holidays for distances of and over 200 miles.
2. Christmas holiday tickets between Bombay and Agra, Delhi and Ferozepore Cantonment will be issued at the following special rates:—

	First class. Rs.	a.	p.	Second class. Rs.	a.	p.
Agra	78	9	0	39	5	0
Delhi	80	0	0	40	0	0
Ferozepore	90	0	0	45	0	0

3. The holder of a Return ticket from any station south of Bandikui to Delhi can return via Agra or *vice versa*, and to Ferozepore via Delhi or Agra or *vice versa*.
4. Holiday tickets will be available for the return journey up to and including the 14th January 1891.

I. O'CALLAGHAN,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 27th November 1890.

PERAK GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

TENDERS are invited for the construction and subsequent maintenance for 12 months of a LINE of METRE GAUGE RAILWAY from the Port of Telok Anson on the Perak River to Tapah, a distance of about 22 miles.
Plants and specifications may be seen at the offices of the Colonial Secretary, Singapore, the Resident Councillor, Penang, the Secretary to the Government at Perak at Taiping, and the Government Engineer for Railways at Telok Anson during the usual office hours.
Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tapah Railway" should be sent in to the Secretary to the Government of Perak at Taiping not later than the 1st February, 1891.

W. H. TREACHER,
Secretary to the Government of Perak.
Taiping, 4th November, 1890.

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BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	6 pr. ct.	930
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	975
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	915
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£23
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,330	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	160
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Yearly.	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,050xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	825
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	†Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	375
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	137½xd
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	..	505
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	360
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,325
English Press and Manfg.	180				
Fort	400	250	..	Rs. 20	180
French	515	8,500	8,500	150	1,075
Harvey and	300	500	all	20	525xd
Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	450
Hengeli Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	..	170
Khangaum	240	450	450	54	410
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	510
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	60xd
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	430
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	165
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	540
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	97½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	375
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	120	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	2	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,200
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	510
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	..	210
Volkart	–	,000		Rs. 80	695

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	800	1,000	1,000	90	1400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	500
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	72
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	8 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,800	25	665
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	800	500	500	20	370xd
Central India	3,750	500	500	65	925
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	900
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	Rs. 25	530
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	20	610
Coorla Mills	890	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	470
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	470
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	760
Empress	2,100	500	all	Rs. 25	525
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	485
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	100
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	800
Hinganghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	520
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	775
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	365
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	910xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Rs. 25	535
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	315
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	10	225
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	800
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	600
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	660
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	560
Leopold	3,500	100	100	Rs. 10	175
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	815
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,900xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	335
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,180
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	0	112½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,570xd
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	635
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	365
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	10
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,040xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,315
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	410
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	265
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	220
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	540
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	372½
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	360
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	695
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	700
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,040
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	20	620

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly guar.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	–	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,400
P. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	–	£18	–	do.	400

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly.	Cash Rate.
Aicock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	212½
	750	150	150	7½	160
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	95
Bapty Bros.	6,625	200	185	18	40
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	750
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,750
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	33½	935
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	97
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	825
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	20
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	400
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 11	180
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	1,000
Geyer & Co., Ld	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75 exd
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	285
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	80
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	45
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	70
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	–	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	70
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	362½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	18,000	1,000	N .dvd	1,800
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	–	63
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	..	70
Treacher and Co	2,000	500	all	35	950
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	95
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	11½
Western India Flour	–	–	–	–	16

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	21-11
China Leaf	"	21-8
Pekin Bar Gold, New	"	20-14 nom.
Do. Old	"	21 "
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	"	21-6
English Sovereigns	"	13-4
Do. Dragons	"	13-3
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	106-7
Bar Silver 17 Do.	"	106-10
Sycee Silver	"	105

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Framjee Cawasjee Institute, Readings from Shahnama, 8 p.m.
G. I. P. R. Institute, Parel, Quadrille Party, &c., 9 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Simla (s), from Persian Gulf ; Nizam (s), Calcutta ; and Schooner Futtay Kare, Galle.
VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Java (s), for Calcutta ; Hebe (s), Port Said ; Europa (s), Belfast ; Suez (s), London ; Kilwa (s), and Oriental (s), Zanzibar.

POLO.—There will be no polo this evening.

BOMBAY SWIMMING CLUB.—The two-length handicap race will take place at the Back Bay Baths, at 7 a.m., to-morrow (Saturday).

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Bormida, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p. m., to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Venetia, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p. m., to-morrow.

READINGS FROM "SHAHNAMA."—Mr. Muncherji Munsukh will give the sixth reading from the "Shahnama" this day, at the Framji Cowasji Institute, at 8 p. m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, and Kattiawar Coast, per extra s. s. Pemba, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m., to-morow.

SOROSIS.—The quarterly social meeting of Sorosis will be held at Mrs. Gostling's residence, "The Nook," Peddar Road, Cumballa Hill, to-morrow, from 4 to 6 p.m. All members of the Club will be welcome.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Hamilton, an old offender, named Ragu Ganu, aged 30, was charged, by Inspector George, with having, on the night of the 1st instant, entered the premises of Tavaji Sabaji, an ærated water manufacturer in Tardeo, and stolen a coat and turban, valued at Rs. 5. On admission of his guilt, the accused was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Hurry Kundu, a Hindu, aged 22, was charged yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, with the theft of a gold and silver snuff-box, valued at Rs. 250, the property of his master, Jehangir Rustomjee Patel, residing at Peddar Road. Accused admitted the theft, and the fact of his having buried it in the compound. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A PILGRIM'S SPIRITS.—Constable Kanukrishniah, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, prosecuted a Portuguese, named Antone John Gomes, for conveying one bottle of country liquor from Bandora to Churni Road, on Wednesday night. Accused pleaded that he was on his way to the Exposition at Goa, and the spirits were meant for his own consumption. He was fined Rs. 2.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 2nd Battalion Gloster Regiment will play at the Yacht Club the following programme, this evening, at 5-45 p.m :—

Overture	Banditen Strieche		Suppe
Valse	Gruss-an-Hannover		Labitzky.
Fantasia	Maritana		Wallace.
Valse	Winnie		P. Ryan.
Serenado	La Paloma		Gradier.
Intermezzo	Song D'Amour Apres-le-Bal		Czibulka.
Polka	Jeu D'Esprit		Waldteufel.

A SUSPICIOUS CASE.—Yesterday, Inspector Dillon, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, charged a Hindoo labourer, residing at Durgadevi, named Cunaji Baloo, aged 21, with, on Wednesday night, being found with two pickaxes concealed in two bundles of coir rope, on Chimna Butcher Street, for unlawful purpose. Prisoner attracted the attention of a constable who, on examining the rope bundles, discovered the axes. Prisoner stated that he was carrying the axes home for a municipal karkun. Accused was sentenced to eight days' rigorous imprisonment, and a note was made of the karkun's conduct.

THE RESULT OF PURCHASING FROM A HAWKER.—Antone Pereira, a Portuguese, charged another Portuguese, named Vishwash Philip, a blacksmith, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, yesterday, with the theft of a pair of blankets, a pair of shoes, and a carpet bag, of the value of Rs. 5, from the house of the complainant, in Foras Road. Accused pleaded that it was a *bona fide* purchase from a hawker. He left a tea shop at two in the morning when a policeman arrested him. He begged to be allowed to produce the hawker who sold the clothes. The case was remanded till to-day.

THIEVES.—Before Mr. Richardson, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Hack charged Kanya Gunga, a native of Saharanpore, with theft of Rs. 8 on the evening of Tuesday last. The prisoner was noticed in a crowd, at the Mombadevie temple, by a Police Ramosee to put his hand into the pocket of a bania devotee. Prisoner's defence was that he was sitting in the temple at the time and stooped down to pick up the money when he was apprehended. He was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for a term of two months. The money was returned to the complainant.—Purshotum Jewa, who has suffered two previous convictions, was charged with stealing a brass pot, valued at Rs. 5. His Worship convicted the accused, and sent him to jail for two years' with hard labour.

INTERCESSORY SERVICE FOR MISSIONS.—A special intercessory service for missions was held in the Byculla Church last night. There was a large congregation, and addresses were delivered by the Rev. R. A. Squires, of the Church Missionary Society, and the Rev. Father Benson, of the Society of St. John the Evangelist. The latter Reverend Gentleman, during the course of his remarks, said that it was impossible for them to fail in a work of God. It was true that much was left to be done, but they only had themselves to reproach. If when they first come to this great land they had come in the spirit and glory of God, instead of worshipping money, their position might have been stronger, greater, and more in accord with the desires of their Father.

ALLEGED VIOLENT ASSAULT.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Nolan charged Abba Mahomed and another, of the same caste, with causing hurt to Churaghur Bhimadi and another on the 3rd instant, by means of dangerous weapons. The whole of them had a dispute on Wednesday morning whilst on board the s. s. Dacca, and the prisoner Abba threatened to settle matters as soon as the parties got clear of the docks. As the complainants were crossing the Chinch Bunder they were so violently set upon by the prisoners that they were knocked insensible. Medical examination showed that they had received wounds on the head two and a half inches in length, exposing the skull. Both the prisoners denied the offence, and the case was remanded till to-day, pending the attendance of witnesses in support of the prisoners' defence.

THE FEAST OF ST. XAVIER.—On Wednesday the annual feast of St. Francis Xavier was celebrated in the Church of Dabul. The church was beautifully decorated for the occasion. His Lordship the Bishop of Damaun, accompanied by his secretary and Senhor Centene, the Portuguese Consul General, were present. His Lordship the Bishop of Damaun conferred on the very Rev. Fr. Mariano Faria, Vicar of the Church of Dabul, the title of Honorary Canon of the Diocese of Damaun for the good services rendered by him to the parish and diocese of Damaun. The celebrant of the Mass was the Rev. Vicar of the Church. His Lordship the Bishop of Damaun delivered an impressive sermon on the life of the Great Apostle of the Indies. The ceremony was concluded with a grand procession, followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, at the end of which the relic of the Saint was offered to the faithful to be kissed. The Band of the Bombay Volunteers Rifle Corps was in attendance, and played an appropriate selection of music.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
Friday, 5th December, 1890.
8-30 p.m.—Communicants' Meeting.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild and Emolient—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency and is particularly valueable in hot Climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents.—TREACHER AND Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hall Line steam-ship Kirby Hall, 1,688 tons, Captain R. M. Phillips, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steam-ship Nizam, 2,041 tons, Captain H K Burleigh, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and 8 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Busheer, 538 tons, Captain H W Rothwell, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Marmugoa with a general cargo, and four deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam ships Java, 943 tons, Captain R. J. Rickford, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Sir Edward Busk, Mr. J. Hunt, Mr. Ajeet Singh Mr. and Mrs. Eswarddas ; Mr. J. Wade, and 20 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steam ship Oriental, 938 tons, Captain J. Forbes, cleared yesterday for Zanzibar, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Mahomed Essoof Nanabhoy, Mr. Yavour Hoosein Nanabhoy, Mr. H. Callagan, Apoth. N. L. Lopes. and and 60 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Simla, 1,039 tons, Captain J Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 78 chests opium, 173 horses, and the following passengers :—Captain Groome, Mrs Desmiar, Mr Desmiar, Adamjee, three friends and three children and 7 native gentlemen and 98 deck.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steam-ship Pekin, 2,133 tons, Captain P Harris, cleared yesterday for China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Sydney—Mrs Fleetwood, Mr Chas. Selby, Mr G Shoewmann and Mr T Jolley. For Melbourne—Mr Jas Rogers. For Hongkong—Mr Wiseman and Mr Abdoolally. For Colombo—Mr and Mrs J F Traill, Mr R A Schoffer, Count G De Bogneux, Count J De Durfort, Count B De Durfort, and Mr H Morrison. For Singapore—Mr Abdoolally.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	Simla (s)	Robertson	Persian Gulf.
	Nizam (s)	Burleigh	Calcutta.
	Schooner Futtay Kare	Nacoda	Galle, Nov 7.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Java (s)	Rickford	Calcutta.
	Hebe (s)	Clausen	Port Said.
	Europa (s)	Jones	Belfast.
	Suez (s)	Wood	London.
	Kilwa (s)	Nacoda	Zanzibar.
	Oriental (s)	Forbes	Zanzibar, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Pekin, Harris, for China, &c.
" Kirby Hall, Phillips, for Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Nizam, for Calcutta, &c.
" Egremont Castle, for Dunkirk and Hull.
" Labourdonnais, for Aden, &c.
" Simla, for Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.
Nov.
30 Fazilka s ....Livingstone..London, Oct 23.
Chindwara s ......Smith..........Bombay, Nov 15.

DEPARTURES.
Nov. 30.—Steamers Purnea, Wing Sang, Merida and Pallas, and ship Soudan.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 4.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Nubia s—8 cases trunks Hajee Ebrahim Brothers.
Europa s—50 drums lubricating oil, M A Hoosein ; 30 drums lubricating oil, A C Hoosein.

FROM GLASGOW.
City of Dublin s—17 cases papers, M A M Shurufally.

FROM LONDON.
Pekin s—1 case books, Hormusji Sorabji and Co ; 8 cases musical instruments, &c, S Rose and Co ; 12 cases books, &c, Thacker and Co ; 8 cases paper, Ewart Latham and Co ; 1 case books, The Bombay Tract and Book Society ; 4 packages paper, S A S Dawood ; 2 cases books and 1 bale paper, The Bombay Circulating Library ; 2 cases glassware, Treacher and Co.
Oriental s—6 cases oilmanstores, R Essaji.
Henzada s—4 cases paper, H Jewabhoy.
Mayfield s—150 boxes candles and 84 cases oilmenstores, S Heptoola.

FROM TRIESTE.
Imperatrix s—3 cases soap, N H Cassum.
Imperator s—5 cases gold paper, Byramji Shapoorji ; 15 bales book-keeping paper, Ernsthansen and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Nubia s—35 bales gunny rags, &c. Ghella Bharmul ; 15 cwts wet dates, M Panachand, & Co ; 55 bales wool, B Sajeen, & Co.
Kirby Hall s—2,000 cwt wheat, Lyon & Co. ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Sanday & Co., 1,000 cwts wheat Ramjee Ebjee ; 250 cwt myrabollams, H Ramjee.
City of Dublin s—160 cwts coir yarn, J Lalljee ; 78 cwts coir yarn, G Hinke & Co.

FOR LONDON.
Oriental s—7 bales skin, W. & A. Graham & Co ; 14 bales skin, F. M. Mustan & Co ; 15 bales skin, C. Syed Mamed & Co ; 5 cwt fishmaws, Hajee M. Jewraj ; 15¼ cwt ivory, N. Juverchand ; 2¼ cwt ivory, M. Goolam Mamed ; 501 cwt myrabollams, H. Gokaldass ; 72c wt gum, Jumnadas Samjee ; 19 cwt fishmaws, M. Hoosen Mirally ; 14 cwt ivory, G. Passianee & Co ; 3,000 cwt wheat, Ernsthansen & Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Egremount Castle s—6,003 cwt linseed, 4,000 cwt gingelly seed, and 4,000 cwt wheat, Killick Nixon & Co ; 4,002 cwt rapeseed, Beyts Craig & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
Kt Commander s—183 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 3,735 cwts rapeseed, J C Bushby and Co ; 9,996 cwts gingellyseed, Ernsthansen and Co ; 3,288 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
Inchlonga s—6,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Durst and Co ; 8,250 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 10,000 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co ; 200 bales hemp, 400 cwts gum, 1,000¼ cwts gingellyseed, 100 cwts mustardseed, and 400¼ cwts myrobollams, Volkart Brothers ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Ernsthansen and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Labourdonnais s—100 bales cotton, Durst and Co.
Nubia s—825 cwts groundnut 307¼ cwts gingellyseed, 180 cwts castorseed, and 22¼ cwts rapeseed, R Kaderbhoy ; 1,000¼ cwts gingellyseed, F L Batliboi and Co ; 2,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR VENICE.
Oriental s—100 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR SUEZ.
Nubia s— 18 cwts khismiss, E L Moolchand.

FOR HONGKONG.
Bormida s—160 cwts olibanum, and 7,272 cwts kismiss, Quan Lun Eaoo.
Venetia s—140 cwts sandalwood, J Peerbhoy and Co ; 20 cwts sharkfins, and 8¾ cwts fishmaws, A Joosub ; 26 cwts sharkfins, and 12 cwts fishmaws, Jan M Sowjeebhoy ; 150 bales twist, E Noordin and Co ; 200 bales twist Sorabjee N Talati and Co ; 160 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 80 bales twist, The Alliance Cotton M Co ; 49¼ cwts olibanum, 175 cwts raisins, and 22 cwts jurdaloo, Yua Lun Ching ; 36 cwts gum, M Dawoodbhoy ; 22 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co ; 240 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.
Pekin s—5 chests opium, C Ebram ; 1½ chests opium, S Ramnath ; 3 chests opium, L Chuttoo ; 46½ chest opium, H Adum Esmail and Co ; 51 chests opium, J Peerbhoy and Co ; 3 chests opium, H Ramgopal ; 47½ chests opium Sassoon J David and Co ; 10 chests opium, Cursetjee Bamonjee and Co, 10 chests opium, F N Postwalla ; 30 chests opium M Esac Ellias ; 19 chests opium, Sorabji N Talati and Co ; 2 chest opium, R Baldeo ; 2 chests opium, L Chuttoo.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Pekin s—16½ chests opium, Tata and Co ; 13½ chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co ; 6½ chests opium E D Sassoon and Co ; 25 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co ; 17 chests opium, N J Abraham ; 112 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 35 chests opium, Silas E Sassoon ; 27 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co ; 38½ chests opium, E Noordin and Co ; 6 chests opium, C Ebram ; 25 chests opium, C D Sassoon and Co ; 2½ chests opium, L Tarachund ; 4½ chests opium, Tata and Co.
Venetia s—70 bales twist, The Alliance Cotton, M Co ; 140 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 100 bales twist The Union S and M Co ; 200 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.
Venetia s—50 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

"BLIND men can see no colors." SAPOLIO is valuable everywhere but in the house of the blind. SAPOLIO is a solid cake of Scouring Soap used for all cleaning purposes. Agents.—H. BALLANTINE and SONS, 11, Hornby Row, Bombay.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—DECEMBER 3.
Even, Captain, Bo, 28th Pioneers, on leave, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURE—DECEMBER 4.
Even, Captain, Bo, 28th Bo Pioneers, on leave, to Kirkee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
BATTERY ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. ARTILLERY.
Bombay, 5th December, 1890.

1. There will be gun drill in the Arsenal Compound at 7 a.m. to-day.

2.—On Saturday next, the 6th instant, the Battery will parade at the Apollo Bunder, at 4-15 p.m., and proceed to "Oyster Rock" Fort for drill at the 10" R. M. L. Guns. Dress :—Drill order.

3. It is notified for information that a Second Battery is in course of formation. This Battery will be called B or No. 2 Battery, and will consist of members residing north of a line drawn from the Grant Road Railway Bridge to the Carnac Bunder Railway Bridge and comprising Byculla, Mazagon, Parel, Cumballa Hill, Chinchpoogly, &c.

The rules and regulations of the existing Battery will apply to the new Battery. Members of the existing Battery, resident within the sphere of B Battery, can upon request be transferred to the new Battery, but only in the rank of *Gunner*. Early intimation is necessary. All new members joining will, save in exceptional circumstances, be posted to the Battery located in the District within which they reside.

Drill for the members of "B" Battery will be carried on, pro tem, at Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas' Iron Works, Byculla. The dates and hours for drill will be notified hereafter.

4. Leave of absence for 3 months from the 4th instant is granted to Gr. W. F. Carrol.

By Order,
(Sd.) A. K. LESLIE, Capt.
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. RIFLES.
Bombay, 5th December, 1890.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday, the 6th instant, at 4-45 p. m., at the Cruickshank Road end of the Parade Ground. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram Terminus, at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road and Girgaum, at 3-50 p. m., and those met on the way will have their fares paid, members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors and producing their Tram tickets.

Cadets will be conveyed in Special Tram Cars on Saturday, the 6th instant as follows :—

Byculla School—One single car leaves Victoria Gardens , at 3-50 p.m.

2. The following member having joined is taken on strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "F" Company No. 2961 Vol. I. Gonsalves.

3. When Officers or Volunteers wish to bring propositions to the notice of the Regimental Committee they are requested to inform the Adjutant in writing at least four days before the date fixed for the meeting.

4. There will be a meeting of the members of "C" Company at Captain Place's tent, after parade on Saturday next the 6th instant.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be Riding School for Recruits every morning till further orders. All Recruits are requested to attend so as to be ready for dismissal from Riding School on Wednesday, the 10th instant.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain
and Adjutant, B. V. Rifles.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.
(*Bombay Government Gazette*, December 4.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following Native promotion is made :—28th Bombay Infantry—Color Havaldar Shaikh Hassam to be Jamadar (provisionally) vice Kisan Singh, pensioned.

The undermentioned Warrant officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one hundred and eighty-two days on medical certificate :—Sub-Condr J W Marquis, Ordnance Dept.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Surgn-Major J Arnott, MD, I M S ; Lieut W S Delamain, Staff Corps ; Captain J Hanwell, R A ; and J W C Hutchinson and D J O Taylor, Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified :—Lieut F W J Caulfield, Staff Corps, six months, medical certificate.

The following Native promotions are made :—5th Bombay Infantry—Jamadar Deoji Bedar to be Subhedar and Havaldar Krishna Gaekwar to be Jamadar (provisionally) vice Subhedar Abramji Shamaji pensioned.

The services of Lieut S H Pelly, Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of H E the Commander-in-Chief.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secy of the State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified :—Major F D Raikes, C I E, Staff Corps, six months, medical certificate ; and Lieut J M Ransom, Staff Corps, fourteen days, private affairs.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev A Y Browne, M A, who has been appointed by the Secy of State for India, a Junior Chaplain on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Estabt, is admitted to the Service.

The Rev E J Bowen, M A, having completed ten years' service, is promoted to the grade of Senior Chaplain.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Lieut Col Hunter to be sub pro tem First Assist Political Agent, Kathiawar, vice Col Nutt, in addition to his present duties.

With effect from Major Snell's return to duty :—

Major Snell to act as Second Assist Political Agent. Kathiawar, and Major L L Fenton to sub pro tem Supt of Survey under the Rajasthanik Court and ex-officio Assist to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, vice Lieut-Col Hunter.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut P Cox to act as Adjt, Kolhapur Infantry Corps, and ex-officio Assist to the Political Agent, Kolhapur, vice Lieut Westropp, acting Second-in-Command of that corps.

Mr A C Trevor, C S., and Col E W Trevor respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Commissioner in Sind on the 19th ultimo.

Col C Wodehouse, C I E, and Major J W Wray respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Assist Political Agent in subordinate charge of the Southern Maratha Jaghirs on the 12th ultimo.

Capt J Davies assumed charge of the office of Assist Resident, Perim, on the 14th Sept.

Lieut H D Merewether and Mr G S Curtis, C S, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Assist Resident at Zaila on the 15th Sept.

Capt H M Abud and Lieut H D Merewether respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Assist Resident, Berbera.

Major C W H Sealy and Col H L Nutt respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of First Assist Political Agent, Kathiawar on the 13th ultimo.

Col H L Nutt and Major C W H Sealy respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of First Assist Political Agent, Kathiawar, on the 14th ultimo.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Bhawanishankar Mugatram, Karkun, Collector's office, Ahmedabad, passed an examination in the Judicial Papers translated into Guzarati of the Lower Standard Departmental Examination.

Mr Chuharmal Kundanmal, Dist Govt Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Hyderabad, is allowed leave of absence for three months.

Mr Kundanmal Udhavdas Vaswani, Assist Public Prosecutor, Hyderabad, is appointed to be sub pro tem Dist Govt Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Hyderabad, during the absence of Mr Chuharmal, or until further orders.

Rao Saheb Krishnaji Balwant Moghe, Mamlatdar of taluka Siddapur in the district of Kanara, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the second class in that district.

Consequent on the appointment of Khan Bahadoor Barjorji Edalji Modi, first class, first grade Subordinate Judge of Surat to be sub pro tem. Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Poona, vice Rao Bahadoor Khanderao Chimnarao Bedarkar, transferred to the Political Dept. H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following substantive pro tem promotions :—

Mr L G Fernandez to be a first class, first grade Subordinate Judge vice Khan Bahadur Burjorji Edalji Modi ; Rao Bahadur Lalshankar Umiashankar Tarvadi to be a first class, second grade, Subordinate Judge, vice Mr L G Fernandez ; Rao Saheb Krishnaji Narayan Kher, to be a first class, third grade, Subordinate Judge vice Rao Bahadur Lalshanker Umiashankar Tarvadi.

H E the Governor in Council is also pleased to make the following transfer of First Class Subordinate Judges.

Rao Bahadur Naro Mahadev Thosar from Ahmednagar to Ratnagiri vice Khan Bahadur Manekji Nasarwanje Nanavati transferred to Surat.

Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Narayan Kher from Bassein to Ahmednagar vice Rao Bahadur Naro Mahadev Thosar.

Lieut E G R Wilkins, 14th Bo Infantry, Bhuj, is invested with the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the first class within the limits of the cantonment of Bhuj.

Lieut E G R Wilkins is also invested, within the limits of the cantonment of Bhuj, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits the value of which does not exceed two hundred rupees.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr R S Tipnis, C S, to be temporarily Joint Sessions Judge of Kanara for the trial of the case of Imperatrix versus Bastiano bin Alex Silva.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Khan Bahadur Kalichbeg Faridun Beg, acting sixth grade Depy Collector in Sind, to act as City Magistrate, Shikarpur, during the absence on privilege leave of Rao Bahadur Sahijram Chandumal, or until further orders.

Capt H Minchin, Cantonment Magistrate Ahmednagar, passed on the 15th Oct an examination under Rule 11, Part I of the Rules dated the 12th March 1890, relating to the appointment and examination of Cantonment Magistrates.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint, Capt Minchin, Cantonment Magistrate, Ahmednagar, and Magistrate of the first class, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for territories subject to the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

H E in Council is also pleased to empower Capt Minchin to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in Sec 260 of the said Code.

Rao Bahadur Lalubhai Nandlal and Rao Saheb Ishwarlal Ochavram are appointed, Special Magistrates and invested, within the municipal limits of the town of Ahmedabad, with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Azam Ahmed valad Pir Mahammud, acting Head Munshi of taluka Dipla in the district of Thar and Parkar, is appointed a Magistrate of the third class in that district.

The powers of a Magistrate of the second class within the limits of the Poona and Kirkee Contonments conferred on Mr. Byramji Padamji as also the powers conferred on him by that Notification as a member of Bench A of the Benches of Magistrates in Poona hereby withdrawn.

Azam Maneklal Vrijbhukhandas, Head Karkun of taluka Amod in the district of Broach, is appointed a Magistrate of the third class in that district.

Mr Mulchand Nagardas has been appointed to act as Clerk of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Viramgam in the Ahmedabad Dist, during the absence of Mr Tulsiram Dolatram on leave, or until further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt C M Gray to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

Mr M H W Hayward, C S, Assist Collector in the district of Ahmednager, is appointed Magistrate of the second class in that district.

Rao Bahadur Anna Gopal, acting Huzur Depy Collector, Thana, is appointed, in the place of the Collector of the district, to take part with the Sessions Judge of Thana in preparing and making out the list of persons qualified to serve as Jurors or Assessors at trials to be held before the Court of Sessions at Thana, and in hearing objections to the said list and in revising the same in accordance with law.

Mr H Scannell and Major J Humfrey respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Insp.-Genl of Police.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned officers in the Broach Dist to be visitors of the Subordinate Jail at Broach :—Mr. S L Batchelor, C S, Assist Collector and Magistrate of the second class ; and Mr Phirozsha Pestanji Jehangir, acting Huzur Depy Collector.

A'zam Balkrishna Waman Dhume, acting Head Karkun of taluka Devgad in the district of Ratnagiri, is appointed Magistrate of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following tranfers of second class subordinate Judges :—Rao Saheb Narayanrao Balkrishna Majumdar from Kumta to Honavar ; and Rao Saheb Vasudev Daji Joglekar from Honavar to Kumta.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to empower Khan Bahadur Dosabhai Pestanji, Magistrate of the first class in the district of Surat, to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in Sec 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned officers to be Magistrates of the second class in their respective districts :—Messrs C D Brown, and R E Enthoven, C S, Assist Collectors in the district of Belgaum ; Mr E Maconochie, C S., Assist Collector in the district of Ahmedabad ; and Mr Mirza Abbas Ali Beg, on probation in the Thana District.

H E in Council is further pleased to appoint Mr T D Fry, C S, Assist Collector in the district of Sholapur, to be a Magistrate of the third class in that district.

Mr E Maconochie, Assist Collector and Magistrate of the second class in the district of Ahmedabad, is invested with additional powers.

Khan Bahadur Pherozsha Pestonji, Acting Dist Depy Collector, Broach, is appointed a Magistrate of the third class in that district.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Khan Saheb Kalichbeg Fredunbeg to act as sixth grade Depy Collector in Sind during the absence of Rao Bahadur Sahijram Chandumal on privilege leave.

Vety Surgn J H Steel, Principal, Bombay Vety College, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and twenty days.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Rao Bahadur Kashinath Balvant Pendse, M A, to be sub pro tem fourth grade Depy Collector, vice Rao Bahadur Keshavlal Hiralal ; Rao Bahadur Moroba Chintaman Joshi, to be sub pro tem fifth grade Depy Collector, vice Mr Pendse ; and Rao Saheb Anna Gopal to act as six grade Depy Collector and Huzur Depy Collector, Thana, pending further orders. These appointments should have effect from the date of Rao Bahadur Keshavlal's deputation to Political duty.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J M Campbell, C S, C I E, to be Collector and Dist Magistrate, Ahmedabad, and District Registrar, Ahmedabad, vice Mr G B Reid, C S, continuing to act as Collector and Dist Magistrate, Thana, and District Registrar, Thana.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H R Cooke, C S, to be Collector and Dist Magistrate, Ahmedabad, and District Registrar, Ahmedabad, vice Mr Campbell, continuing to act as Collector and Dist Magistrate, Kaira, and District Registrar, Kaira.

Shakaram Anant, late Range Forest Officer in the Mandvi Taluka of the Surat Dist, having been dismissed from office on account of grave misconduct, is declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn M A T Collie, MB, CM, to act as Resident Surgn, European General Hospital, during the absence of Surgn R J Baker, BA, MD, or pending further orders.

The following promotions and transfers of Mamlatdars are ordered :—Rao Saheb Raghavendra Bhimrao Desai, sub pro tem third grade Mamlatdar, to be confirmed in that grade vice Rao Saheb Balkrishna Govind Sindekar, deceased ; Rao Saheb Anant Raghunath Modak to be sub pro tem, third grade Mamlatdar vice Rao Saheb Desai, confirmed ; Rao Saheb Shamrao Anant Latkar, sub pro tem fourth grade Mamlatdar, to be probationary fourth grade Mamlatdar, vice Rao Saheb Desai, promoted ; Azam Gopal Lakshman Killedar, BA, to be sub pro tem fourth grade Mamlatdar, vice Rao Saheb Latkar, and to do duty at Sirur in the Poona District ; Rao Saheb Yashwant Ballal Tambe is transferred from Junnar to Khed in the Poona District ; Rao Saheb Narayen Krishna Godbole is transferred from Sirur in the Poona District to Shrigonda in the Ahmednagar District ; Rao Saheb Vinayak Vishvanath Lele is transferred from Khed in the Poona District to Shevgaon in the Ahmednagar District ; and Rao Saheb Krishnaji Sadashiv Mudle is transferred from Shavgaon in the Ahmednagar District to Junnar in the Poona District, and is authorized to exercise first class Magisterial powers.

GENERAL ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, November 26.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointment :—

No 7 (Bengal) Mountain Battery—Capt R W Fuller, No 9 Mountain Battery, R A, to be Comdt, vice C P Triscott, resigned, dated 10th Nov. 1890.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments, subject to the approval of H R H the Commander-in-Chief :—

1st Battn East Lancashire Regt—Lieut T Capper, to be Adjt, vice Lieut E H Finch, who vacates on appointment as Adjutant of the 3rd Punjab Vol Rifle Corps, dated 29th Oct 1890.

2nd Battn Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Lieut C B Heastey, to be Adjutant vice Lieut A J St John, whose tenure of appointment has expired dated 31st Oct 1890.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt C W Garraway, Royal Irish Regt, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battn of his Regt, into which he has recently been promoted.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut F W Jones, East Lancashire Regt, is directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd Battn of his Regt, to which he has recently been posted.

The undermentioned officers are detailed for duty with their Regimental Depot : Capt W H Ellis, 1st Battn East Surrey ; Lieut C L Cotton, a 3rd Dragoon Guard, and Lieut W F Templer, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers.

Referring to G O C C, dated 12th Sept 1890, page 391, the name of Surgn W H Pinches is expunged from the list of Medical Staff Officers selected for relief during the season of 1891-92.

The undermentioned have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have passed the standards specified against their names :—

Capt. G V Kemball, R A, and Lieut G T Widdicombe S C, Higher Standard (New test).

Lieut. L W Brackenbury, S C and 2nd Lieut. G De H. Smith, East Surrey Regt Lower Standard.

Military Works Dept.—Major J M T Badgley R E, is transferred from the Fort William to the Jubbulpore Division.

On the termination of his employment in the Military Dept, Government of India, on or about the 22nd of Dec 1890, Major S Grant, R E, is posted to the Head-Quarters of the Director-Gen of Military Works.

On return from furlough, Major Laugharne, R E, on transfer from the Public Works to the Military Works Dept, is posted to the Jullundur Division.

Capt W R Hilliard and Lieut E D Haggitt, R E, are transferred from the Rawal Pindi Command to the Head-Quarters of the Director-General of Military Works.

The transfer to have effect from the date of the completion of the Attock manœuvres.

Capt W J D Dundee, R E, is transferred from the Jubbulpore to the Rawal Pindi Division.

On return from furlough Lieut S H Powell, R E, is posted to the Rawal Pindi Division.

The nine months' leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Lieut G O Ross, 2nd Battn Royal Scots Fusiliers, in G O C C, dated 21st Feb 1890, page 73, is extended to the 1st March 1891.

The leave to England on medical certificate granted to Major F Beaufort No 7 Mountain Battery, R A in G O C C., dated 5th Sept 1890, page 383, is extended to the 31st Dec 1890.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England :—

1st Battn Rifle Brigade—2nd Lieut P L Kington-Blair-Oliphant, for twelve months, on urgent private affairs.

2nd Battn Royal Sussex Regt—Lieut E H Montresor, for one year, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

1st Punjab Cavalry—Capt G B Unwin, for one day on private affairs, in India, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, in extension of his ninety days' privilege leave.

13th Bengal Lancers—Surgn-Major W Conury, M B, on medical certificate, ninety-two days, to Karachi under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY THE 4TH OF DECEMBER, 1890.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and—that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 1st November to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	30·118	Calm.	1	71·1	52·1	91	..	..	–0·07
Agra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cawnpore	30·076	N N E	2	81·1	57·0	85	..	..	..
Allahabad	30·076	S E	1	82·5	56·6	82	..	..	–0·14
Jhansi	30·079	Calm.	2	83·9	60·9	63	..	..	–0·08
Jacobabad	30·116	Calm.	1	66·9	50·0	81	..	2·50	+2·50
Kurrachee	30·091	N E	13	77·6	59·9	83	..	?	?
Ajmere	30·122	Calm	1	71·3	54·2	80	..	..	–0·07
Deesa	30·043	N E	8	86·7	62·8	56	..	..	–0·08
Rajkote	30·029	E	4	86·9	59·9	70	..	..	–0·35
Neemuch	30·108	N E	4	77·7	57·8	61	..	0·03	–0·07
Indore	30·083	S E	1	81·6	58·1	50	..	0·03	–0·35
Saugor	30·067	S E	8	78·3	59·7	52	..	0·09	–0·37
Jubbulpur	30·146	Calm.	1	80·9	50·9	79	..	0·60	–0·09
Hoshangabad	30·113	E	3	81·3	58·3	69	..	..	–0·39
Khandwa	30·082	S E	2	85·2	53·6	52	..	0·26	–0·03
Raipur	30·107	E N E	3	81·0	54·8	68	..	1·07	+0·52
Nagpoor	30·108	N	5	81·2	55·3	67	..	2·53	+1·74
Amraoti	30·079	E N E	3	83·8	56·8	56	..	1.43	+0·79
Akola	30·085	Calm	5	84·5	53·1	49	..	0·74	–0·10
Surat	30·030	S	L	89·6	61·0	74	..	0·04	–0·14
Malegaon	30·098	Calm	3	86·1	52·5	65	..	0.72	–0·01
Bombay	30·011	E N E	9	83·7	70·1	79	..	1·25	+0·67
Poona	30·087	Calm.	4	85·0	54·4	66	..	4·46	+3·19
Sholapore	30·046	E	8	88·2	65·6	70	..	6·83	+5·89
Ratnagiri	29·997	Calm	6	87·9	65·4	71	..	1·38	+0·87
Belgaum	29·984	E S E	2	83·3	66·3	79	..	5·06	+3·20
Goa	29·968	N	7	81·0	74·0	95	..	1·76	..
Karwar	29·976	N E	2	85·8	68·4	84	..	2·30	–0·57
Mangalore	29·996	E N E	2	86·3	71·9	77	..	1·31	–2·14
Calicut	29·988	N E	5	87·8	73·0	79	..	2·90	–3·05
Cochin	29·991	Calm	L	88·8	74·1	71	..	5·40	–2·10
Bangalore	30·028	E	2	81·2	61·9	76	..	9·62	+5·86
Secunderabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Masulipatam	30·033	E	7	83·6	70·5	91	0·68	11·44	+3·96
Bellary	30·040	Calm	3	87·0	70·4	98	0·03	4·57	+2·35
Cuddapah	30·028	S W	..	79·0	72·2	88	0·14	2·17	–3·49
Madras	30·015	N E	6	86·2	76·2	81	0·09	4·79	–13·18
Coimbatore	30·012	N	1	89·8	71·3	88	..	0·76	–3·65
Trichinopoly	30·005	N E	3	91·0	73·4	82	..	5·01	–0·94
Negapatam	30·010	E S E	3	82·9	75·7	86	..	15·55	–4·10
Colombo (3rd).	29·981	N N W	6	86.5	75·5	73	0·01	10·76	–3·28

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen in Berar, at the southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency, and also locally at Allahabad, Deesa, Khandwa, Mangalore, Cochin and Bellary, but has risen elsewhere. The change had been generally moderate or slight over the whole country, except in the Punjab, where it has been brisk. There has been no material change in the distribution, readings being high in Rajputana, and low on the West Coast. The barometric variations from the normal are generally small, there being a slight excess on the Malabar Coast and a slight deficiency in Gujarat. Wind currents remain much the same as yesterday. The force has been fresh at Karachi, Deesa, Bombay and Sholapur, and moderate or light elsewhere. This morning's observations shew that the wind velocity was 14 miles per hour at Karachi, and 10 at Amraoti. The maximum temperature is about the average in several parts of the Indian region, except in the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, and also locally at Neemuch, Bombay, Ratnagiri and Mangalore, where it is below. The excess in from 4° to 6° at Allahabad, Jhansi, Jubulpore, Malegaon, Sholapur, Madras and Coimbatore. Nights are generally hot everywhere, the excess being comparatively great at Allahabad, Jhansi, Deesa, Ajmere, Neemuch, Indore, Sholapur, Bellary and Belgaum. Humidity has risen in the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, and at most stations in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, and the skies are either cloudy or overcast almost everywhere. Rain has fallen at Masulipatam, Bellary, Cuddapah and Madras, but there has been none elsewhere. The general weather conditions in Mysore, on the Malabar Coast, and in the Madras Presidency indicate the probability of a few local showers in these districts ; elsewhere, however, the weather is partially cloudy and is likely to remain so for a day or two.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, DEC. 4.

The barometric changes everywhere are small, except in North Punjab, where it has fallen briskly, and the weather is again somewhat disturbed in North-west Punjab. The pressure is lowest in the south of the Bay near Ceylon and the Coromandel coast, where winds are more easterly, skies heavily clouded, and the air much damper. Light showers have fallen at several stations in Madras. Masulipatam reports three-quarters of an inch. Further showers are probable, but conditions do not appear to indicate heavy general rain in that area. The temperature is above the normal, except in North-east India. The excess is greatest at Madras, Central India, the Central Provinces, and the North-West Provinces, where it ranges from two to eight degrees.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

JAS. McCABE, of ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.—A few of the above maker's GOLD WATCHES in hunting and crystal cases are now FOR SALE.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opposite the Clock Tower, Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

ELEPHANTA.—The Fine New Steam-Launch "VICTORIA," runs frequently to the Island. Fare Rs. 5, and is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS. For Terms apply to THOS. COOK AND SON, Rampart Row.

BUNGALOW, WANTED, Malabar Hill or Cumballa Hill. Four bedrooms.—"B," care of this Office.

YOUNG ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, just out, would be glad to join CHUMMERY in Fort. "X," care of this Office.

GYMKHANA CLOSED RACES.—TICKETS for ADMISSION to the GRAND STAND and ENCLOSURES can be obtained from LUDHA EBRAM & Co., Bellasis Road.

NUMEROUS are the Grateful Dyspeptics who thank Mr Motiwala for his valuable DINNER PILLS, whereby they have been cured of their distressing ailments. For certificates of such cures apply to S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay. Price 6 Annas per Phial.

FOR SALE—Pair, Well-Bred GALLOWAYS, 13-3, Dark Bays. Trained to Double and Single Harness and Saddle. Age about 6 years, believed sound. Price Rs. 500. Apply to "F," care of Messrs. King, King & Co., Bombay.

MERCANTILE LINE.—WANTED, SITUation by a Young Parsi, with high Testimonials, of Long Practical Knowledge of Several Departments, as Clerk, Assistant, Agent, or Manager, in Factories and Office. Address "X. Y. Z.," Post Master, Jabalpore.

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS.—Chocolate and Chocolate Cream, English and French Confectionary, Ices, Wines, Spirits, Toys, at very Moderate Rates, to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONARY, 25, Church Gate Street.

CHILDREN'S SHOES in Great Variety, Black, Tan Oxford and Straps. From Rs. 3 to Rs. 6-8.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED.—'Xmas Stock of Boots and Shoes, Tan Colour, and a Variety of Fancy Shoes of Latest Fashions and Style; also Steel Travelling Trunks, Gladstone Bags, and Sundry Goods at Moderate Prices. An early inspection is invited.—HUSSANALLY MOOLLA HACKIMJEE and BROS.' SHOP, No. 1, New Arcade Footpath, Crawford Market.

HINK'S DEPOT.—Just Unpacked, Superior Silk Lace Shades, Carriage, Church and Billiard Table LAMPS, with other new Stock for the Season.—Rampart Row, Bombay.

WANTED, FIRST and SECOND MATES for a small Steamer. Salary Rs. 125 and 100 respectively, without food. Apply "G," care of this Paper.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL is now situated on the summit of the Hill in Lanowli Woods. Largest Upper Storied BUNGALOW in the neighbourhood. Open all round. Large and airy rooms. Excellent table. Conveyances to meet passengers by every train. Apply, PROPRIETOR, Gymkhana Hotel, Lanowli.

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GARDEN PLANTS in Tubs and Pots for sale at No. 341, Grant Road, near Bridge.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

THE new Improved Patent ARISTON to play long and round tunes (in case complete. Rs. 60 to Rs. 180, with 6 long and 6 round tunes.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 10 per year.

'XMAS CARDS for England should be posted this week, a packet containing 15 high class cards by Raphael Luck, originally published at seven shillings and six pence, Re 1 only.—LAIDLAW and WHITEAWAY, Bombay.

THE "CHAMPION" HAND ICE MACHINE, indispensable for Camp and Up-country residences, Simple, Effectual, Economical, in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Marine Street, Bombay.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

HALL MARKED 18-Kt. GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—A fresh Consignment of London-made Keeper Rings of MIZPHIA, BUCKEL, CURVED, CHASED, and many other elegant Designs just to hand. Price Rs. 15 only. Well worth money.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Meadows Street.

PIANOS.—Upright grand, Trichord, Full Compass, rich mellow tone, iron-framed, strong construction and excellent finish. Also a few Piano Organs, worked with a handle. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

WILLIAM COOPER, LITHOGRAPHER and ENGRAVER, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, undertakes to execute Visiting, Wedding and Menu Cards, Ball Programmes, Share Certificates, Mill Labels, &c. Works guaranteed. European finish at rates to suit all.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, &c., Apply "P.," care of this Office.

FOR REPORTS of MR. HASLAM'S MISSION, see *Bombay Guardian*, (Nov. 22nd and 29th) weekly, 2 As. Office:—Grant Road Bridge, Bombay.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* will in future be PUBLISHED on SATURDAY MORNING, in consequence of the alteration of Mail Day.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, the most comfortable central and fashionable Hotel on the Hill is now OPEN. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Terms moderate.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year. New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS' PIANOS and COLLARD and COLLARD'S PIANOS, a stock of these beautiful instruments, which are specially made for India, always on show at the appointed agents. Show-Rooms, 33, Rampart Row, S. ROSE and Co.

EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! —The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding, Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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None but the most skilful Dressmakers and Careful Workpeople are employed, the result being that each Gown, when completed, will bear the critical Test of the most exacting.

Ladies as visitors are invited to inspect the New Paris Fashions in Millinery Dresses and the Latest Continental Novelties.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, LD.,

DRESSMAKERS, MILLINERS, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS.

HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY. EAST STREET, POONA.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

JUST LANDED, ex "Nowshera," a shipment of 300 HORSES selected by the well known importer, C. G. BALDOCK, consisting of up standing carriage pairs up to 16·2 high weight, carrying Hacks and Chargers. Also some well broken single HARNESS HORSES. As these horses are not to be submitted to the Tramway Company, purchasers will have the advantage of selecting from a lot from which the best horses have not been taken. For further information, apply to MESSRS. R. SCOTT & CO., Girgaum.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical Surveying, Drawing, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical appliances, as Expeditiously and Cheaply as any firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of public patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

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DENTAL SURGEON.

18 Years in Practice.

No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,

OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOLDING CAMP BEDS.

In Wood or Iron with best double woven.

WIRE SPRING MATTRESSES COMBINED.

Light and durable and a splendid Bed for SHIKARIES.—A fresh supply received by

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LD.,

GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS.

Hungarian Aperient Water.

"DIAMOND MARK."

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."

USES.

1. *As a prompt, certain, and gentle laxative.*
2. *To prevent and relieve headache and bilious congestion.*
3. *For the prevention and cure of habitual costiveness and of hæmorrhoids.*
4. *For the arrest of obesity and fatty degenerations.*
5. *Against the excessive formation of uric acid (in gout, gravel, and stone).*
6. *To cure the constipation of pregnancy and the costiveness of infants.*
7. *In chronic diseases of the chest, heart, and abdominal organs.*
8. *To avert and relieve brain congestions and their consequences.*
9. *To remedy disturbance from errors or excesses in diet.*
10. *In chronic diseases of women, and ovarian and uterine disorders.*
11. *In the evacuant treatment of mental disorder and its accompanying constipation.*

Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before Breakfast.

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OF ALL DRUGGISTS AND MINERAL WATER DEALERS.

DEMAND THE "DIAMOND MARK."

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costivenes.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 4.

A FURTHER advance of ⅛ per cent. in Consols in London yesterday brought the price of those funds to 97; and the market rate of discount on Short London Bills was again lowered ⅛ per cent., making it 4 per cent., that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper remaining at 3¾ per cent. The further great improvement in the financial position in London is further emphasized by a telegram to hand this evening reporting the reduction of the Bank of England rate to 5 per cent. There was no further movement in Silver at 48⅛d. per oz., but Rupee Securities were ⅝ per cent. higher in each denomination, at £79⅞ and £82⅞, respectively; while in New York the metal was ¼ cent lower, at 105⅜, with demand Exchange on London ¾ cent down, at 4·85 dollars. In Paris, French Rentes were ½ per cent. higher at 95⅝. Exchange on London was slightly lower at fcs. 25·28.

At the weekly biddings for Council Bills on India yesterday, the total amount of 30 lakhs offered was allotted at 1s. 6 5-16d., Bombay and Calcutta taking 14½ lakhs each, and Madras the balance. This rate, though ⅜d. higher than that obtained at the regular biddings a week ago, is 13-32d. below the highest price obtained for the extra Bills placed on Wednesday; and extra allotments, aggregating 7 lakhs, were afterwards made at the enhanced rates of 1s. 6 13-16d. and 1s. 6 15-16d. on Bombay and Calcutta. It is announced that 30 lakhs will be allotted again next Wednesday. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 6½d.

Bombay Linseed was dull again yesterday, and a further decline of 3d. per quarter took place, both in spot and arrival Seed at 41s. 9d. and 42s. 6d., ex-quay, respectively. The Wheat Market was quiet but steady, and spot White Delhi and Soft Red in Liverpool were unchanged in value; but No. 1 Soft White was again ½d. cheaper at 7s. 6d. per cental ex-quay.

Cotton generally closed firm in Liverpool last evening, but Surats and Arrivals dull, at Tuesday's quotations, all round for spot Cotton; but with American Arrivals 1-32d. per lb. higher in all positions. The total Sales showed a good deal more business doing, at 14,000 bales, including, however, only 600 bales of East Indian. The day's Imports were 21,000 bales. The Manchester Market was steady.

The price of ready Mid.-Uplands in New York is steadily maintained at 9 7-16 cents; and Futures for March advanced yesterday 8 points, say to 9·49 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were only 26,000 bales; and the figures to date now give the following comparison with those of the two preceding years:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Wednesday's Receipts	26,000	35,000	33,000
Four days' do. ...	168,000	180,000	178,000
Since 1st Sept..........	3,342,000	3,259,000	2,780,000

There has again been only a small business passing in Cotton here to-day, but prices generally have ruled Re. 1 per candy higher in a steady market. About 1,250 bales of ready New Cotton have been taken, principally by the Mills, consisting of Julgaum, at Rs. 179-81½; Akola, at Rs. 186; Akote Ginned, at Rs. 187½; Sheagaum, at Rs. 186¼; Chalisgaum, at Rs. 173¼; and Bengals, at Rs. 161¼-77 per candy. A few hundred bales in the agregate of old stuff also found buyers, say Veraval, at Rs. 163; Westerns, at Rs. 150; and Akola at Rs. 176 per candy.

The telegraphic advices from the Cotton districts published to-day state that three cents of rain had fallen at Bellary, where there had been sufficient rain, the fall this season having been much in excess of the average; and from other parts the news is hardly as satisfactory as it was at the beginning of the week, for though there had been no more rain, the weather had become cloudy and unseasonable in several districts of the Bengal and Dhollera circles, and at Hubli in the Dharwar circle. At Broach, however, the weather continued seasonable, with cold and dewy mornings, as was also the case in most of the districts of the Oomra circle.

WHEAT has shown rather more animation to-day; but business has still been on only a moderate scale, with prices unchanged all round, in a steady market.

SEEDS have been quiet with only a small business passing, and Linseed, in sympathy with the lower quotations wired from the other side, has declined ¼ annna per cwt., say to Rs. 6-4-6 to Rs. 6-7-3 per cwt., other descriptions being quite unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton..	5,686	bales.
Wheat	29,388	cwt.
Linseed	8,358	„
Gingelly	7,666	„
Poppy Seed	743	„
Ground Nuts..	746	„
Castor Seed..	1,383	„

FREIGHTS continue weak. The Imaum (s) has been berthed for Marseilles and Genoa, at 16s. 6d.; and another steamer, for December-January loading, to Trieste and Venice, at Rs. 12½ per ton.

EXCHANGE has been quiet but steady all day with very little doing, Merchants' Bills having become very scarce again, and though there has been a fair enquiry for Bank Paper, it has not been met at the rates required by remitters. Bank Demand, for January delivery, was quoted at closing at 1s. 6 9-16d.; and the rates for ready business which we give below may be taken as for all the month, say:—

Bank Bills on Demand ...	1s. 6 7-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic..	1s. 6 5-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight......	1s. 6 11-16d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 6 13-16d.	„
Francs do.	1·98½	„

The usual weekly official Return of Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

Statement of Silver Balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 3rd December, 1890	Rs. 1,19,54,000
Silver received during the week........................ „	21,93,000
	Rs. 1,41,47,000
New coin received during the week .... „	740,000
	Rs. 1,34,07,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals... .... „	27,78,000
	Rs. 1,61,85,000
Last week	1,41,44,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady all day at 103 9-16 for Fours for Money, and 103 5-16 for Account, buyers' rates, but there has been next to nothing doing on either line, and the tone of the market has been quiet. 106¾, nominal, is now quoted for 4½ per cents.

SHARES.—A weaker feeling has prevailed to-day with respect to Cotton Mill Scrip, and many shares are Rs. 5 lower at our quotations. Otherwise the market has been quiet and rates generally unchanged.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats dull.

Good Dhollerah	4 1-16.
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight.	1s. 6½d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account...	97
3 per cent. French Rentes	95⅝
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79⅞
4½ per cent. „	82⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan..........	107¼
Bar Silver	48⅛

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, DEC. 3.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan arrived here this morning.

PORT SAID, DEC. 3.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kangra left her this morning.

The Hall Line steamer Worsley Hall left here this evening.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 3.

The City Line steamer City of Perth arrived here from Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, DEC. 4.

N. L. steamer Braunschweig from China arrived.

Orient Line steamer from Australia arrived.

The Italian steamer Singapore left Aden for Bombay at 9 a.m. yesterday.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 3.

10 p.m.	75·4

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4.

6 a.m...	71·4
10 a.m...	77·3
2 p.m...	80·7
4 p.m...	80·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MODI—December 4, Awabai, the widow of the late Mr. Jamshedji Jivanji Modi, at the residence of her son, Mr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, at Upper Colaba. Funeral will take place this day at seven o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GRANT—November 22, at North Lakhimpur, Assam, the wife of Geo R Grant, Manager, New Cinniatolliah Tea Co, Ld, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HICKSON—BECK—November 28, at Aligarh, N-W P, Frederick George Hickson of Calcutta, son of the late George Hickson, Highbury, New Park, London, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Joseph Beck, Stoke, Newington, London.

WATSON—STONE-WIGG—November 29, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev Welbore MacCarthy, George Edward, eldest son of the late O P L Watson, of Calcutta, to Mary Josephine, daughter of J Stone-Wigg, Esq, of Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

DEATHS.

DEWAR—November 26, at the Hermitage, 68, Garden Reach, Calcutta, Elizabeth Ness, the dearly beloved wife of William Begg Dewar, aged 39 years, 5 months and 20 days.

MALLITTE—November 24, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, Oscar William (Willie), late Traffic Superintendent, Calcutta Tramways Co, the dearly loved eldest son of Oscar and Grace Mallitte, aged 26 years, 9 months and 23 days.

SULLIVAN—November 30, T J Sullivan, Asst Controller of Military Accounts, Western Circle, aged 48 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1890.

IT is not a little to the credit of the public opinion of Madras that in its estimates of the public work of its late Governor it has been able to take its stand upon what the *Madras Mail*, in a notice of Lord Connemara's career which is conceived in admirable taste, calls "the fine old injunction to speak of a man as you find him." No subtle distinction between public and private responsibilities was necessary to enable the Madras paper to pronounce thus fairly upon him, for the fact that the subject-matter of the recent regrettable proceedings in the London Courts belonged to years long precedent to Lord Connemara's Governorship has narrowed the range of investigation, and has enabled Madras publicists fairly to leave out of view elements which if introduced would have blurred and defaced what without them is a very admirable picture. It is fortunate for Lord Connemara as an Indian Governor that the simple chronology of the case enables us to contemplate his public record in entire detachment from that which has brought it to so sudden and so melancholy an end. And this can be done without sacrificing truth to charity, or the claims of personal integrity to the generous indulgence which is so sure yet so necessary an element in public life. The people over whom he has ruled for the last four years speak of Lord Connemara as they have found him, and they have found him a Governor whose Governorship was, in the words of the chronicler in the *Mail*, one of conspicuous benefit to Madras. The promise which the brother of Lord Mayo made in bidding farewell to his constituents at home, to be a friend of the people of India, must have been sincere, for he systematically endeavoured to fulfil it. The comments of the native papers of the Madras Presidency, made at a time when native journalists have mastered the art of saying without fear or favour what they think about English statesmen, show that Lord Connemara has in a very remarkable way bridged the gulf between the highest and the lowest, between the ruler and the ruled. We are told that his actions from first to last have been permeated by kindliness of disposition, and a desire to be of public service; that he has drawn no severely rigid distinctions between classes or races; but regarding himself as the ruler of no one class or race, but of all classes and races of her Majesty's subjects, he has been all things to all men, and as the Empress's representative he has made friends of all.

This is, from one point of view, the highest compliment that could be paid to an Indian Governor, for it means that the statesman of whom it is observed has solved the problem of gaining the affection and confidence of one race without thereby incurring the distrust of another. It means that Lord Connemara is the first Indian Governor who has been liberal in his Government without having to pay the penalty of his liberality. Thus regarded his administration has been undoubtedly a remarkable one. So far his success was the product of temperament, which after all is nearly the most important part of the equipment of an administrator. How far it was due to capacity is a question also upon which people in Madras seem to be pretty well agreed. That he had ability enough to keep him from blunders, either personal or vicarious, everyone who knew anything of him before he went to Madras was well aware. What he had done in office at home he had done well. Patience, intelligence, and industry, rather than genius had made him an admirable Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and it is within our knowledge that at least one Secretary of State in that Department belonging to the other side in politics spoke very highly of his work there. But *tel brille au second rang qui s'eclipse au premier*, and the patient and satisfactory Under-Secretary whose responsibility was merged in that of a Cabinet Minister might not fare so well when he was the bearer of his own responsibility, aided in bearing it, it is true, by men with shoulders broad enough to lighten the burden. Yet here again he was equal to all demands upon him. A resolute and self-denying determination to see everything for himself, to know the Presidency and the problems of administration that it presented, counted for much amongst the causes of his success. His predecessor, shutting himself up at Ootacamund and there cultivating his fine intellect, had shown him what a curse a life of indolent if intellectual self-indulgence might be. That way of fulfilling the duties of Government, at all events, Lord Connemara never followed. The mere mileage of his tours would tell more than we can comprehend at a glance of the beneficent activity of the late Governor. Mr. Rees has chronicled all that was pleasant in those tours; but optimist as he is, he has told us little of the other side of the story. Madras is in many respects the most variegated of the Indian Presidencies, with climates ranging from extreme heat to a temperature as moderate and agreeable almost as that of summer in Devonshire. Lord Connemara took the bad climates with the good, and though precedent upon precedent might have been found for his keeping in the places that were most pleasant to him he never spared himself. The writer in the *Mail*, who has no obvious desire to write a panegyric on him, credits him with having made a sacrifice of personal comfort and health such as few Indian Governors are prepared to make. "It was no light thing," we are told, "for a man of his age, unseasoned to the tropics, to leave Ootacamund in the middle of the hot weather, and to make a journey of several weeks in the month of June through a famine-stricken, and fever and cholera-haunted district. Nor did Lord Connemara do it with impunity, for he has never shaken off the malarial poisoning which he then contracted, and from time to time he still has to pay the penalty for that example of devotion to public duty." It would be well if this could be pleaded in mitigation of judgment upon other events in the late Governor's life, which would never have happened had the self-control and self-denial, the cheerful acquiescence in the claims of duty, been more completely pervasive of it than they were. To his credit, be it remembered, that though in the Neilgheries he had a Capua which his predecessors had seldom quitted when the great heats were on the plains, he readily and repeatedly left it when the public interest called upon him to do so, and that he was in famine-stricken and feverish districts, in cholera camps and hospitals, accelerating measures of relief and lubricating the mechanism of administration, when his omniscient predecessor would have been diversifying his amusements in botany and the *belles lettres* by minuting on these things in the delightful atmosphere of Ootacamund. The world will look with something like charity upon things farther back in the retiring Governor's record if it marks well the manifold proofs in his Indian career that here at all events, he was no sybarite, but that he exhibited an unselfish devotion to duty before which censoriousness itself may bow.

As to the work of the Madras Government during the last four years, the Madras press must be allowed to speak for itself. Everybody seems to admit that Lord Connemara was singularly fortunate in his councillors. First, in Mr. Hutchins, who is now on the Viceroy's Council, and then in Mr. Stokes, he has had advisers and colleagues of conspicuous ability. Lord Connemara's historians will not have it that he owes his success to good luck. In this they are reasonable. At least let us say that men whose luck is good are as much to be trusted as those are to be distrusted whose luck is bad. Fortune, after all, comes in the long run only to the rulers who seek for it and work for it, and that Lord Connemara worked for it the whole Presidency seems willing to bear witness. The largest and most conspicuous achievement of his administration was the East Coast Railway, which, we are told, would never have got beyond the pigeon-holes of the Secretariat at Simla but for his persistent advocacy of it. The practical encouragement which his administration gave to local self-government by liberal loans is an example to other governments, under whom the municipalities and district boards seem to have availed themselves very sparingly of the borrowing powers which the legislature intended that they should enjoy. Village sanitation, vaccination, the enlargement of the hospital accommodation of Madras, are amongst the subjects to which the special attention of the Madras Government has been directed, and from the catalogue of public buildings and improvements completed or started in Madras during the past few years Lord Connemara must have contributed almost as much to the creation of a new Madras as Sir Bartle Frere did to the creation of a new Bombay. The growth in trade, the marked expansion in the land revenue, and the improved condition of provincial finance generally, prove that Lord Connemara, if he was not the cause of all this, was at least happy in the opportunity of his administration. But it is better that those who have watched his work should pronounce final judgment upon it, and this cannot be better done than in the words of the generous but discriminating critic from whom we have already quoted:—"The Presidency has nothing to do with the cause of Lord Connemara's resignation a year before the expiration of the customary tenure of the gubernatorial office; but it has cause to be grateful to him for the zeal, the kindliness, and the success of his efforts to justify the confidence which the Queen-Empress reposed to him. His administration will be remembered as a bright epoch in the annals of Madras; and a vast number of people will unite in the hope that he may for many a year be cheered by the knowledge that he did not labour for this Presidency in vain."

BEFORE a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute in London, two days before the mail left, Mr. George S. Mackenzie read an exhaustive paper on British East Africa—a subject with which he as Administrator of the I. B. E. A. Company's territory was exceptionally well qualified to deal. In it Mr. Mackenzie dealt particularly with the Sultanate of Zanzibar and the countries beyond now placed under British influence, which he urged "could not fail to prove a suitable outlet for our surplus and rapidly growing Indian population." This contention was prefaced with the assertion that in its work, which has been undoubtedly great, the Company had not received a single shilling in the way of support from her Majesty's Government. But, Mr. Mackenzie thinks that it would not now be unreasonable to ask for some State-aid on the principle which the Government of India has adopted for the development of the revenues and resources of British India in guaranteeing railways. The case Mr. Mackenzie makes out in support of this idea is strong and likely sooner or later to prevail. In its short period of existence the company has achieved successes of far greater magnitude than was ever expected. It has helped to bring the slavery question to a satisfactory conclusion; it has prevented hostilities along the coast and negociated treaties with all chiefs who have come in contact with its officers; it has provided regular communication between its chief ports; connected those ports by road and telegraph; improved and extended Mombassa; provided steamers for lake and river traffic; established a military police force; cut a road three hundred miles into the interior, building stockaded stations along the route; equipped and sent out exploring parties and trading caravans, and made surveys and provided plant and material for the construction of a pioneer line of railway to the confines of the highland districts in the vicinity of Taveta. Two years seems but a short space of time within which to have accomplished so much. Mr. Mackenzie spoke well of the Indian subjects in Zanzibar, and made much of the opening which the country offers for Indians. It would, he said, provide valuable lands for the enterprise of the agriculturist, and further furnish employment to mechanics and the higher educated natives of British India, a problem the consideration of which, as time went on, must still further force itself on the attention of her Majesty's Government. It affords also an opening for the settlement of coffee, tea, indigo, and tobacco planters. Under the protectorate, British East Africa had become practically an integral part of this Empire. This was how he justified his call for State-aid. The creation of British East Africa, Mr. Mackenzie regarded as a work of national importance, the object of the Company being to make East Africa a second India in importance and value to the empire.

Mr. Mackenzie had much to say regarding the decline of slavery in East Africa, and one or two suggestions to make with a view to its total abolition. Within the first twelve months of the British East Africa Company's existence he had been enabled, with the consent and co-operation of many of the Arab owners, to assure the absolute freedom of all the slaves who had run away from their masters and were still within the British Company's territory, the number exceeding four thousand. The naval cruisers, it is interesting to know, captured a hundred and twenty slaves per annum, and a system was established whereby slaves desirous of liberation were empowered to purchase their emancipation. The innovation does not seem, however, to have been greatly appreciated, for less than a hundred and fifty availed themselves of the opportunity, though six months would have been the maximum time in which they might have worked out their redemption. Though many Arabs have aided the scheme they cannot be got fully to sympathise with it. In Mr. Mackenzie's opinion it is necessary to appoint a slave commissioner and staff to register all existing slaves, acknowledging as slaves only those who were recorded on the official register, and these would have the option of working out their own freedom. A slave bureau at Zanzibar controlled by such a commissioner could, with the aid of the European officers on the coast, without difficulty establish measures to obviate abuses and protect all slaves who had intimated their intention to work out their redemption, and as that was accomplished, as freemen they would cease to appear on the register. When the existing slaves had died off, or had worked out their redemption, he said, slavery would become an institution of the past. He did not fear the prospect of dealing with emancipated slaves as free labourers. His experience proved to him that on the many works undertaken at Mombassa the natives had freely come forward to work for a daily wage, and on several occasions he had been unable to employ all who tendered their services. But for the suppression of the slave-trade nothing practical would be effected so long as operations either on land or at sea were confined merely to the coast ports. The establishment of chartered companies of Africa, and their really effective support by Government could not fail to prove the surest means of settling the question, while a modest sum guaranteed for a railway, from Mombassa to Lake Victoria for a few years, would probably suffice to stamp out slavery in every form throughout the extensive territory of British East Africa. Such a result, he added, would relieve the British Treasury of much of the heavy burden now incurred in maintaining slave cruisers, which could do but little, and would at the same time give an impetus to trade and advance civilization in those regions. The tendency of Mr. Mackenzie's observations on this branch of his subject, as much as in that dealt with in the foregoing paragraph, is practically the same—proof of the necessity for State-aid. And the probabilities are that the appeal on behalf of the slaves, though Mr. Mackenzie admitted domestic slavery is not so terrible as might be supposed, will meet with a more ready response than the appeal on behalf of the surplus population of India.

THE Volunteer orders published yesterday contain a gratifying indication of the progress that the Volunteer Artillery are making in Bombay. The project of forming a second battery for the northern part of the island, for which excellent material has been available for a long time past, is in process of realization; and already forty members have come forward. Suitable head-quarters have been offered by Government, and meanwhile, in order that no time may be lost, the members of the new battery will be drilled at Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas's—an establishment which has already furnished a substantial contingent to the corps. The Prince's Dock, the British India Dockyard, and other large establishments within the recruiting ground assigned to the new battery, will supply men enough and to spare to bring it up to its full strength, at the same time leaving A. battery little if any the weaker. Major Roughton is to be congratulated upon the rapid advance that the corps under his command is making both in numbers and efficiency.

LORD HARRIS will preside at a special convocation of the Bombay University, on the 18th instant, for the purpose of conferring the honorary degree of LL.D. upon Professor W. Wordsworth.

THE HON. J. MACPHERSON has handed over the duties of Advocate-General to the Bombay Government, to the Hon. F. L. Latham, and therefore ceases to be a member of his Excellency's Council. The appointment of Mr. Latham to the vacancy is notified in yesterday's *Government Gazette*.

THE list of undelivered telegrams published in yesterday's *Government Gazette* includes the two following items:—

29-11-90	3192	Rangoon.	Chairman, St. Andrew's Dinner Bombay.	Addressee not found
29-11-90	3365	Calcutta.	Do. do.	Do. do.

THE REV. A. Y. BROWNE, M.A., has been admitted to the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment as Junior Chaplain.

THE REV. E. J. BOWEN, M. A., having completed ten years' service, was promoted to the grade of Senior Chaplain.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HUNTER is appointed sub. *pro tem.* First Assistant Political Agent in Kathiawar. Major Snell, on return from leave, will act as Second Assistant, and Major Fenton as Superintendent of Surveys, under the Rajasthanik Court.

YESTERDAY'S *Government Gazette* announces the appointment of Dr. Collie to act as Resident Surgeon of the European General Hospital, during the absence of Dr. Baker.

LIEUTENANT Cox has been appointed Adjutant of the Kolhapur Infantry Corps.

LIEUTENANT E. G. R. WILKINS has been invested with the powers of a magistrate and judge of a court of small causes within the cantonment of Bhuj; and Captain Minchin, Cantonment Magistrate of Ahmednagar, has been appointed a justice of the peace with additional powers.

MR. M. H. W. HAYWARD, C.S., has been appointed a second-class magistrate at Ahmednagar.

MESSRS. C. D. BROWN, C.S., R. E. Enthoven, C.S., E. Maconochie, C.S., and T. D. Fry, C.S., have been invested with magisterial powers.

VETERINARY SURGEON STEEL, Principal, Bombay Veterinary College, has been allowed privilege leave for one month and twenty days.

WE are glad to hear that Father Fischer, S.J., the Rector of St. Mary's College, who proceeded to Europe under medical advice, has benefitted greatly by the voyage, and that very satisfactory accounts of him have been received.

WE hear that a dress rehearsal was given on Wednesday night before the members of the Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club, and the performance went off in good form and style. It is also satisfactory to know that the sale of tickets for next Saturday is very brisk.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE LAND PURCHASE BILL.

LONDON, DEC. 4.

In the House of Commons last night the Land Purchase Bill was read a second time by a majority of one hundred and thirty-eight votes. Mr. Parnell and a number of the Irish members voted with the majority.

MR. PARNELL AND THE CLERGY.

A meeting of the Catholic hierarchy took place yesterday, at the residence of Archbishop Walsh, when a Resolution was passed proclaiming that the Irish Episcopate considers that Mr. Parnell is morally unfit for the leadership of his Party and that his continuance in it would inevitably lead to disunion.

It is believed that Mr. Parnell, relying on his strong backing in Ireland and America, may disregard the decision of the majority of his Party against him.

THE HAMPSTEAD MURDER.

SENTENCE ON MRS. PEARCEY.

LONDON, DEC. 4.

Mrs. Pearcey, who has been on her trial for the murder of Mrs. Hogg and her child at Hampstead, has been found guilty and condemned to death.

SPEECH BY LORD SALISBURY.

LONDON DEC. 4.

Lord Salisbury, speaking at a Conservative meeting at Rossendale yesterday, taunted the Liberal leaders with refraining from condemning Mr. Parnell until they perceived the drift of public opinion. His Lordship charged Mr. Gladstone with a shuffling policy towards the Liberals and Irish Party alike in respect to Home Rule.

SECRETARY WINDOM ON SILVER.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 3.

Secretary Windom considers that the existing surplus of silver will for some time be an impediment to any permanent steady advance in the metal.

SILVER PURCHASE.

The Treasury to-day purchased three hundred and twenty-one thousand ounces of Silver at 105·45 to 105·95.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, DEC. 4.

Sir Barnes Peacock is dead.

THE EXPOSITION OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, DEC. 4.

No medical examination of the body of Saint Francis Xavier was made on the opening of the coffin, the last examination having been held when the body was privately seen and venerated by the Papal Delegate, Monsignor Agliardi in 1886, when it was found to be in the same state as it was in 1878 on the occasion of the last public Exposition. The general opinion appears to be that the body is in much the same state at the present time. The face is covered with dark grey integuments, well-shrunken; but the nose is very considerably reduced; no eyes; but both ears exist. The right arm is wanting, it having been cut off long ago and sent to Rome, where it still may be seen. The left hand and the nails are entire. The feet are covered with dried integuments, the same as on the face; but two toes of the right foot are wanting. The feet are quite hard and somewhat contracted. The body is only four and half feet , nd there is not the slightest trace of anything approaching decomposition. Thousands of people continue to crowd around the Church of Bom Jesus, and the arrangements to-day were so much better than yesterday, that a much arger number of people had an opportunity of venerating the body and kissing its feet. Several of those who have come to touch the sacred body are cripples and the like whose faith is doubtless very great, for some of them have come from great distances. The Patriarch Archbishop himself directed the proceedings to-day. Mr. Nicholas, of Madras, photographed the shrine and catafalque. The Governor of Pondicherry arrived here this evening, having come via Marmagoa by rail. He was received with the usual honours due to his rank. He will be the guest of the Governor-General of Goa at Pangim during his stay here.

THE ATTOCK MANŒUVRES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KHAIRABAD, DEC. 4.

The fourth review and march-past before the Commander-in-Chief took place to-day in fine weather. The Commander-in-Chief expressed himself very pleased. His Excellency has now gone to Peshawar, and the camp is breaking up. Several Chiefs came by a special train from Khyber to witness the review. The Commander-in-Chief has issued a farewell order, thanking and complimenting all officers and troops engaged in the manœuvres.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 4.

The grand march-past in the Attock manœuvres was to take place to-day. The depressing influences of the weather has been fast emptying the camp of visitors. Many umpires and officers on leave have already started back. On Saturday comes the formal close, the troops on one side starting back to Pindi, and the others to Peshawar.

THE MADRAS GOVERNORSHIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DEC. 4.

The Madras Government has received a telegram to-day from the Secretary of State announcing the appointment of Lord Wenlock as Governor, and intimating that he will arrive at Bombay on the 16th proximo and at Madras a few days later.

LORD CONNEMARA.

A subscription list has been opened here to raise money to purchase a portrait of Lord Connemara for Rs. 3,000. The Hon. M. Garstin has headed the list. Mr. Garstin wished to give a farewell dinner to Lord Connemara, but the latter has declined. Lord Connemara goes to Japan.

THE POONA MANŒUVRES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DEC. 4.

Major General Solly-Flood will command the Poona Force, and Colonel Rawlins, Royal Artillery, the Kirkee Force, at the Manœuvres in January. The two garrison batteries from Bombay will form a separate force under their own Lieutenant-Colonels. The Poona Force staff will consist of the Poona District Staff, Lieutenant Hickie, Signalling Officer. Cavalry Brigade: Colonel Currie, Commanding; Captain Geoghegan, Brigade Major. Infantry Brigade: Colonel Mander, commanding; Captain Thomas, Brigade-Major. Divisional Infantry: Colonel Tandy, commanding. The Kirkee Force Staff: Captain Anderson, Royal Artillery, Assistant Adjutant General; Captain Swan, 1st Grenadiers, Assistant Quartermaster-General; and Lieutenant Norris, Lancashire Fusiliers, Signalling Officer. Infantry Brigade: Colonel Westmacott commanding, Captain Scott, Lancashire Fusiliers, Brigade Major Sappers: Lieutenant-Colonel Leach, commanding 28th Pioneers: Captain Chase commanding. Poona Horse: Major Anderson, commanding.

THE CENTRAL INDIA RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, DEC. 4.

The following are the names of the winners of the second day's races:—The Dhar Cup, Mr. Cotgrave's Akbar; the Maiden Plate, Mr. Framjee Dorabjee's Gazee; the Mhow Stakes, Mr. Lambert's Minister; the Residency Plate, Mr. Locke's Doncaster; the Galloway Plate, Mr. Haag's Sunbeam; the District Plate, Mr. Pinhey's Obeyda; and the Indore Stakes, Mr. Granville's Marine.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE MAILS.

ADEN, DEC. 4.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Malwa (extra) left here for Bombay at 3 a.m. to-day, and may be expected to arrive at daylight on Wednesday, 10th instant.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Siam, with the incoming mails, is expected to arrive at Bombay at daylight on Tuesday next.

ALARMING FIRE AT BYCULLA.

STAMPEDE OF FORTY HORSES AND ONE HORSE BURNT TO DEATH.

A SERIOUS fire broke out last night in a building, occupied as a dwelling-house and stables, situated in the compound of the Jewish Synagogue, at Byculla, behind Sulliman Dawood's Commission Stables, Bellasis Road. Flames were first discovered issuing from the roof of the building at ten minutes past nine. The flames were observed from the Byculla fire-station, and Mr. Whittaker, accompanied by Mr. Robinson, district foreman of the station, and Mr. Rozario, engineer, immediately turned out with the steamer. On reaching the spot the whole building was a mass of flames, and the horses together with a large number from Suliman Dawood's stables were immediately released. The horses were beyond all control, and dashed off through the large crowd that were attracted to the spot, and continued their career through the native town creating a panic. A number of people were kicked and knocked down, but no report of any serious injury to persons or damage to property is as yet to hand. From latest accounts many of the runaway animals had not been captured. On the Byculla engine reaching the spot Mr. Whittaker at once ordered the hose to be attached to a hydrant at the tank, in the compound of the Synagogue, while another line of hose was run from the police station to the back of the burning building, and there being a copious supply of water the fire was very soon got under control. Before the engine arrived, however, the people residing in the hut took flight leaving a horse tethered inside to its fate, the result being that the poor animal was burnt to death. The fire-engines from the Fort, Pydhownee, Gowalia Tank, and Chinchpoogly appeared smartly on the spot; but the activity of the Byculla firemen rendered their assistance unnecessary, although the chief of the fire brigade considered it necessary to keep a standpipe at work all night with a detachment of men, as it was feared that some sparks from the burning building had fallen upon the adjoining property, which being constructed of bamboos and thatch were of a very inflammable nature. It is only owing, therefore, to the promptitude of the fire brigade and the excellent supply of water, that a disasterous conflagration was prevented. The district is a very crowded one, and had the fire been communicated to the higher structures a serious loss of property would have resulted. Superintendent Mr. Crummy, with the members of the "E" division, rendered valuable assistance.

THE PROPOSED VACCINATION DEPOT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg you will allow me to say a few words in connection with the letter signed "Public Health," which appeared in your journal yesterday. "Public Health" apparently admits the necessity of providing quarters on the premises of the Vaccination Depot that is to be, some one higher than a "syce" (what the duties of a "syce," by which term I understand a groom or ghorawala is meant, would be in a calf-farm it is difficult to make out) even if he be not a "highly-paid superintendent." As the Corporation have now decided the matter in the light which seemed to them fit, it would be idle to discuss the question whether or not "a mere syce would suffice," or whether it would not be advantageous to have a medical graduate with veterinary knowledge or whether as a sapient Councillor is reported to have said, the extraction of lymph (which means *selection* also) being done by the coolies, a *bigari* would not be the fittest person—being the cheapest—to look after the health of the calves. Since the Corporation have evidently thought this Councillor's second-hand information of more value than either the Municipal Commissioner's or Dr. Cawasjee's statements, and made the question of providing for residential quarters hinge on another as to whether the superintendent was a Government or Municipal servant and not as to whether there was a necessity for keeping some responsible man on the spot, nothing is left but to accept the situation as it is.

The ingenuity with which the Vaccination Depot matter is made to serve as an additional plea in support of Dr. Khory's proposition for a qualified Veterinary officer is admirable. There are, however, one or two points in "Public Health's" letter, which I would draw his attention to. First, the question of the occurrence of "various sorts of intractable eruptions" which "Public Health" attributes to vaccination, is a technical one; and although your esteemed journal is not intended for the ventilation of such questions, I would point out that the best authorities on vaccination declare that such eruptions generally appear in cases where there is a latent tendency to them in the system; in such cases even a trifling stomach or intestinal disorder or the condition of health accompanying teething, or weaning, would act as exciting causes. Those who have studied vaccination as a speciality know this; but those who know nothing of the subject are naturally led into the mistake of regarding this eruption as a result of the operation, *post hoc ergo propter hoc*. Secondly, "the complaint of unsuccessful cases of vaccination" strikes me as being rather overdrawn. Who knows how many causes interfere with the development of a vaccine vesicle? Is no allowance to be made for the various accidents due to carelessness or neglect, the haste to cover up the arms, the want of cleanliness, &c.? Lastly, with respect to the insinuation that the "virus of dire diseases like phthisis, eczema contagiosa, anthrax, &c., is said to be inoculated along with the vaccine lymph." I would state that for some time past and until within the last few weeks it was customary to get the fresh calves duly examined and passed by the Veterinary Inspector of the Corporation. It may, therefore, be assumed that the chances of the calves getting the "dire diseases" during their stay of a week or ten days in the stables would be somewhat remote. Nevertheless the housing of the calves in properly constructed stables would be of immense benefit, and it is to be hoped they will be provided, but on this point there is no difference of opinion between "Public Health" and,—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, December 2. S. V. K.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Irish Land Purchase Bill was read in the House of Commons on Wednesday night, Government securing a majority of a hundred and thirty-eight votes.

THE Irish Episcopate has declared against Mr. Parnell as morally unfit for the leadership of his party.

SIR BARNES PEACOCK, Q.C., whose death is announced by Reuter, was born in 1810; called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1836; created Queen's Counsel in 1850; appointed legal member of the Supreme Council of India in 1852, and subsequently became Chief Justice of Calcutta. He was knighted by patent, and nominated vice-president of the Legislative Council of India in 1859. In 1862 he received a fresh appointment to the Bench under the new act as Chief-Justice of the High Court of judicature; but retired in 1870, and was then made a Privy Councillor of the Judicial Committee, of which he was an additional member.

THE entire system of the North-Western Railway will shortly be re-measured, and Mr. Lesmond, Executive Engineer, has been appointed to carry out the work in this connection.

THE Bombay High Court on its appellate side will be closed from Wednesday, the 24th December, to Wednesday, the 7th January, both days inclusive. Applications in criminal cases and applications of an urgent character in civil cases, will be received during the vacation. The Registrar's office will be open daily from 11 a.m. till 4 p.m. during the vacation, except on Saturdays and close holidays.

THE work of the Gomal Railway and Zhob Valley Railway surveys is being actively pushed on.

HIS EXCELLENCY Admiral Sir Edward Fremantle, on board H. M. S. Boadicea, is expected in the Hughli on or about the 13th instant.

MR. APJOHN has just reported that now the water has been let in the Kidderpore dock, the walls are practically all right, and that two lakhs of rupees will cover all the damage that has been done.

THE New Oriental Bank Corporation, Limited, is opening a new branch at Zanzibar, and Mr. Frank Harrower, formerly in Colombo, has proceeded there as manager.

THE Hon. Mr. G. E. Knox took his seat as Judge of the Allahabad High Court on Tuesday.

FROM information received from reliable sources at home, writes the *Civil and Military Gazette*, it appears that during Lord W. Beresford's recent visit to England he obtained permission from the Horse Guards to abdicate his claim to the prospective command of his regiment, the 9th Lancers. The result of this will be that when in ordinary course, shortly, Lord W. Beresford will come to be the second regimental officer of his regiment, and should by the rules of the service return to regimental duty, he will be passed over—probably be gazetted to half pay—and the next senior officer be appointed second-in-command with the prospect of the command of the regiment. We foreshadowed this possiblity last spring. Lord William will thus remain in his present post during the full term of Lord Lansdowne's viceroyalty, perhaps also for the term of another viceroyalty. Should, however, Lord W. Beresford have to return to military duty, he has enough friends at the Horse Guards to secure him suitable active employment.

THE Bareilly police are inquiring into a dacoity which took place in broad daylight, and in which a gang of men are reported to have waylaid a party of women who where on their way to the Ramganga river to bathe. The dacoits, numbering about five men, tore the earrings from the women's ears, and snatched other jewels off their person.

AN employé of the North-Western Railway at Rawalpindi, named Gabriel, while riding on the 25th November, was violently thrown, and was picked up quite senseless. He was at once sent to the railway hospital, where he was still lying on Sunday in the same condition.

ON Saturday evening at Calcutta, Mr. Macklin, owner of Recall and other horses, met with a nasty accident. He was driving along the road, south of Government House, when another vehicle collided with his conveyance, throwing him out on to the ground. He was unconscious for a time and suffered from slight concussion of the brain, but is now, we are pleased to hear, doing well.

THE police have apprehended a Hindoo compositor, working in the Bengal Secretariat Press, on suspicion of being the perpetrator of the "Jack-the Ripper" murder recently committed in the town. It is reported that some of the dead woman's stolen ornaments were found in his possession. He lived close to the house where the woman lived who was murdered.

IN addition to the serious accident on the N. W. R. near Umballa, a derailment occurred a few days ago at Lahore station, N.-W. Railway, which resulted in seven wagons and the engine of a goods train, leaving for Lala Musa, being thrown off the line, and about 125 feet of the line being damaged. Work had been recently going on upon that part of the line; but the cause of the accident is not known at present. The damage done is said to be about Rs. 3,500, and it took ten hours to clear and repair the line.

A GANJAM correspondent writes:—"Cultivators have commenced to cut the high land paddy, and the harvest will be in full swing in about ten days. It is satisfactory to note that there has been no heavy rain of late, and the crops have a very good appearance. Old paddy is falling in price, and is now sold at from Rs. 31 to Rs. 36 a garce, and will be cheaper when all the new crop is cut. It is pleasing to see miles of fast ripening paddy, and to note the satisfaction of the cultivators. There appears to be a lull in emigration, but this may recommence after the paddy is cut. Groups of Bengal coolies have been seen about Berhampore asking for work on the new railway. The first steamer with materials for the line is expected shortly, and the utility of the Gopalpore pier will be put to a good test, as I believe the heavy materials are to be landed there."

THE Superintendent of Pearl Fisheries at Tuticorin has been out on the Pearl Banks on inspection, the result being that he can hold out no hopes of a fishery next year. All the oysters on the Tholyaiam Par have disappeared, which is not much to be wondered at, as they are past their age and have probably died, the current sweeping their dead shells away.

AT a recent meeting of the Bengal Asiatic Society, Lieutenant-General Mainwaring, B. S. C., read a paper on the sounds known as the Barisal Guns. After enumerating the various theories hitherto given, and stating his inability to accept any of them as conclusive, General Mainwaring formulated his theory as follows: "The vast river formed by the coalescence of the Ganges, Brahamputra, and Megna, with the numerous large streams chiefly meeting in the mouth of the misnomened Megna, here resolves itself into a broad sea ere commingling with and augmenting in no small degree the waters of the Ocean Bay. This mighty river and all the enormous and innumerable volumes of water-mouths of the Ganges which pour southward into the Bay, carry with them innumerable quantities of mud and fresh decaying and decayed vegetable and other organic matter. All this composes the bed of the Bay. In it are germinated vast and ever accumulating stores of gas. This, without doubt, partly escapes gradually by ebullition, but a far greater portion is confined in the superincumbent mud. This, when collecting in quantity too great and forcible to be restrained, bursts forth and discharges itself into the air, thus occasioning the loud report."

THE Calcutta gold market was quiet on Monday, and prices were generally lower. The rates were Dumra As. 12; Sonapet, Re. 1-3; Western Patkoom, As. 8; Pat-Pat, Rs. 14; Dhadka, As. 14; Bengal Gold and Silver, As. 8; Western Bengal Prospecting Company, As. 13; Sonakhan, As. 9; Eastern Ranchi, nominal; Lohardagga, As. 14.

A SWINDLE of a most audacious character appears to have been carried on for some time on the East Indian Railway line by a native named Bungshi Shaw. The man would go to a station on the line with a few canisters which he alleged contained ghee, and would have them booked for another station, and obtain the usual railway receipts. With these receipts, he would travel to the station for which the canisters had been booked, and instead of taking delivery of them would go to the bazar, and obtain advances from merchants on the receipts, and then disappear. The merchants on taking delivery of the consignment, found the canisters to contain nothing but water. The accused was placed on his trial before the Deputy Magistrate of Bankipore about the middle of last month, with respect to one case of fraud which he had perpetrated at Patna, and was convicted and sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200; in default, further imprisonment for six months. The other two cases are still pending against him.

FURTHER particulars of the accident to the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company's steamer Nurjehan, a steel vessel of 2,967 tons register, built in 1884, have just been received. It appears the vessel ran ashore 14 miles E. N. E. of Cape Comorin, off a village called Indingakuny, on a reef of rock, a little after midnight on the 20th ultimo. She was bound from Alleppy to Tuticorin with a miscellaneous cargo, among which was a large quantity of machinery for the Madura Spinning and Weaving Mills. It is reported that she is badly holed, and has had some 14 feet of water in her engine-room. The second officer was sent away in the ship's gig to Tuticorin for assistance. He took four days to do this, and in the meanwhile the local agents had received news of the disaster and sent off boats, etc., while the Colombo agents sent the salvage steamer Prince Alfred with pumps. There is, it is said, little hope of saving the steamer, but the Marine Superintendent of the company was to arrive at Tuticorin on Sunday, and he intends to proceed at once to the wreck. About ten boats and two native schooners are at present employed in saving the cargo, and some fishermen have picked up a lot of packages floating about in the sea or cast up on shore. The matter of the stranding will necessitate the holding of a court of enquiry under the Shipping Act of 1883.

THE Ceylon Planters' Association's Tea-kiosk idea has received definite form. The Government has granted a splendid site near the passenger jetty at Colombo, and an excellent plan for the building has been submitted and approved of. It is to be 60 ft. long and 40 broad, with a wide verandah, a bar and counter, with servants' room, pantry and store-room behind, and two ladies' rooms. The building is to be in the Kandyan style, and will present a striking object on landing.

THE claims of Sir Khurshed Jah against Sir Asman Jah have been referred by the Nizam to the Resident for disposal in any manner the latter may deem fit. Sir Khurshed Jah asked for a commission presided over by an English judge from one of the three Presidency High Courts, but the Resident will probably do nothing till he has satisfied himself of the *bona fides* of the claims. These are several in number. In the first charge Sir Khurshed Jah complains (1) of the wrongful attachment of a village called Burroor, in the district of Hussanabad, the property of one Mahomed Sakoor, a deceased jemadar in the service of Sir Khurshed Jah; (2) of the wrongful seizure of the personal property of the said jemadar; (3) of the wrongful removal and retention of official records belonging to Sir Khurshed Jah, with the effects of the late jemadar; (4) of indignity shown to the remains of the late jemadar, by prohibiting their interment in a grave which he himself had prepared for their reception; (5) abuse of official power to further a private end. In the second charge Sir Khurshed Jah complains (1) of the illegal attachment of a village in Karirabad district, Ibrahimputtan, belonging to one of the sons of the late Jemadar Mahomed Sakoor, also in the service of Sir Khurshed Jah; (2) of the high-handed and unconstitutional method and manner of that attachment; (3) of discourtesy shown to Sir Khurshed Jah in respect of the said attachment; and (4) of abuse of official power in this case, as in the other, to gain a private end, in that Sir Asman Jah, in order to seize these villages without risk of failure, employed the Government police, though the villages and their owners were subject to Paiga jurisdiction, and as such were not subject to the control of the Government.

A TELEGRAM from Woodstock the day the mail left stated that John Reginald Birchall was hanged there that morning for the murder of Mr. Benwell. Birchall (says a Dalziel cablegram) appeared perfectly cool as he walked across the gaol yard with a steady step to the scaffold. On the scaffold his eyes were fixed, while the service was read, and he shook hands with the hangman without an apparent tremor. His neck was not properly broken by the fall, and he was slowly strangled in a minute and a half. It was thought that the weight of 350 lb. would have jerked him in the air and broken his neck, but the weight was not sufficient and the murderer's death struggles were horrible to witness. Though he did not draw up his legs, as usual with men being hanged, the twitching of his arms and the convulsive movements of his body plainly showed his terrible sufferings. All the spectators present were shocked at the awful death scene.

THE Imperial Service troops of the Faridkot State, the Lahore paper hears, are making most excellent progress, and are as fine a body of men as could be found anywhere in the Punjab. They owe a deal of their proficiency to the exertions of their commandant, Colonel Perry.

DR. VICKERSHEIMER, an analytical chemist of Berlin, has invented a fluid for preserving purposes. The bodies of the late Emperor William and the Empress Augusta were preserved by an injection of of this liquid. Dr. Vickersheimer has now extended his experiments to the preservation of animals.

THE French exchequer has been asked for a loan of 60 millions of francs for Annam and Tonquin, the loan to bear 3½ per cent. interest, and to be repayable in 35 yearly instalments. 20 millions are to pay off the debt, and 40 millions are to be laid out in barracks, harbours, canals, and roads. The revenue of Tonquin for 1891 is estimated at 37 millions, and the military expenditure at 22 millions, leaving no sum available for public works, and the past four years have left a considerable deficit, while the French subsidy has been reduced from 19 millions in 1888, to ten millions in 1891. The local receipts, however, have increased since 1887 from under seven millions to 17 millions in 1889. The loan scheme has been rejected, and the Government has been called upon to devise a new plan of clearing off the debt, and balancing the Budget.

MR. DICKINSON, of Heeley, who accompanied the members of the Iron and Steel Institute on their recent visit to America, has been communicating to his friends in Sheffield some of his observations. The little party was hospitably welcomed, between 20,000*l*. and 30,000*l*. having been subscribed for their entertainment, and not a single firm refused to allow them to inspect their works. Mr. Dickinson considers that the Sheffield workmen are, as a rule, quite equal, if not superior, in ability to their American rivals, but such inducements have been offered that in the principal works in the United States the managers and best workmen are Englishmen. It is to this, in a great degree, that he attributes the success of American manufacturers. The week's wages are described as about double what they are here; but so dear is everything, except food, in that land of protection, that 3l. a week is no better than 2l. here. Machinery struck this skilled observer as being more extensively in use than on this side of the Atlantic, though he saw very little that was superior to our own. Electricity he found had almost superseded gas, and is also in use for a great variety of purposes which require motive power. He found a higher social tone among the artisan class than in many of our industrial centres. The American workmen do not take part in rabbit-coursing or sparrow-shooting matches. On the whole, Mr. Dickinson's impression is that so far from being superior, American productions are decidedly inferior to ours, but the people are more inventive than Englishmen, and, thanks to the fostering influence of their patent laws, their patents are much more valuable.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The proceedings of the Indian "Uncovenanted Service" Association in London at their meeting on November 4, call for a reply from those who like myself entirely approve of the conduct of the Simla Committee, which has been somewhat severely arraigned. The speech of the London chairman consists rather of vituperation, which is certainly not unprovoked, than of argument, and clearer heads will now see in this fact the best justification of the action of the Simla Committee. For it has had the good result of bringing prominently into view a circumstance which has been too much overlooked, namely, that the interests of the two sections of the public service, namely, the Covenanted or Secretary of State's men on the one hand, and what was formerly called the "Uncovenanted Service" at large on the other, are antagonistic. The London Committee has identified itself with the latter, and the Covenanted or Secretary of State's men care little for our conduct being called "idiotic" by a declared enemy. To take any offence at these utterances would be very foolish, for the provocation undoubtedly came from ourselves, and we ought to realize that the London Committee, in accepting the challenge, has served our best interests. It was said that the position of Sir George Campbell in advocating the limitation of the enquiry to our claims nearly wrecked the business in the House of Commons. Let us learn from this the power that we possess. Had Sir G. Campbell been listened to we should have had full redress instead of a compromise with which we cannot be satified.

We may note here a remarkable instance of the way in which men are led away by words. The phrase "unity is strength," so continually harped upon by those whose object it was to identify their own weaker case with our stronger one has carried the day—as if the Indian services were so to speak at war with the Indian Government, on whom they are after all dependent, one would have thought it obvious enough that in a demand for increased remuneration the larger the number that join the less likely they are to succeed, and that it is to the interest of those whose claims are strongest to agitate for themselves, independently of those who have weaker claims. Those who differ from me will I am sure be generous enough to admit that we, like them, must consider our own interests, and cannot be expected to sacrifice them in order that others may share the profits.

Covenanted men do not say that they are better officers than others. They say nothing about the relative difficulty of examinations. All these impracticable and impossible assertions are put into our mouths by our opponents, to divert attention from the real issues. What we do say is that we are selected men, selected for the most part by open competition; that we have spent both money—and what is far more, some of the best years of our lives and of service towards pension, too, be it remembered—in qualifying for our professions, and on those grounds, which cannot be gainsaid, we believe that our claims to consideration are stronger than those of men who entered "through the wider and easier gate of appointment in India." It does not concern our argument, nor is it for us to say whether we have proved ourselves better or worse officers than these. Having been recruited in England, we are essentially Englishmen, in no respect Indians, either born or domiciled. And so we claim the same privilege which has always been accorded to our brother officers, civil and military, who are in the same essential sense Englishmen, and who have been selected in a similar way to ourselves—namely, payment in the currency of our own country when we return to it, and at the rate which we were led to expect when first engaged. By this course we steer clear of at least one dangerous rock. The reply cannot be made that the majority of us are natives who must be allowed to share in any concessions that are granted.

The chairman at the London meeting quotes a single instance of an India appointed man who was a Senior Classic and a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and whom, apparently from personal motives, he does not desire to see placed under less favourable rules than himself. No doubt if it is maintained that all or most of the men appointed in India hold similar qualifications, it cannot be denied that their attainments are high. Otherwise the argument is somewhat difficult to follow.

It is open to Government to include whatever officers they please in the more favourable terms. All superintendents of police ought in my opinion to be included, because of the importance of their duties. To place them in an inferior position would certainly affect their prestige, and with it their efficiency. For a similar reason, the senior officers of all departments, [illegible] appointed, ought to share the privileges. This, however, does not concern our case in any way, nor can they conduct the agitation; that must be left to us.

The distinction between men appointed respectively in India and in England has always been insisted upon by Government. The proposal of the Public Service Commission to divide the services into imperial and provincial are founded upon this distinction, and I would particularly call attention to a recent despatch of the Secretary of State circulated with Government of India Resolution No. 5 F., dated May 77 1890. It primarily concerns "Covenanted" forest officers, and in calling for the matured conclusions of the Government of India upon the proposals of the Public Service Commission, the despatch continues:—"Among the numerous questions which will come under your consideration, one of the most important will be the scale of pensions to be awarded in future"; from which it would appear that the claims of all Covenanted officers are still under consideration. We cannot agitate at present in the face of a despatch which holds out every hope that our grievances are about to be speedily redressed.

In conclusion I must add a word with regard to our position towards Mr. King and Sir Roper Lethbridge, which to some may appear a little ungracious. It is not so. They represent a different interest to ours, and have quite consistently declared from the first that they will only help the so-called "Uncovenanted" service at large. We, having shared in the concessions which have been made to all, gladly acknowledge their services, but at the same time must remind them that *we* hope for much more, and that it is their action which has prevented us from obtaining it hitherto. And with regard to those who prevented Mr. Ribbentrop from giving evidence, we wish to censure their conduct in the strongest language. Our support to the demand for a committee was obtained by representing that it would enquire into *all* the various claims. These gentlemen, professing to represent our interests, wilfully and knowingly prevented the Parliamentary Committee from giving any information on our case. Their conduct is no less than an abuse of the trust which they held, and we who have suffered by it will not be deterred from expressing our opinion by threats.—Yours, &c., G. A. H.

Dharwar District, Dec. 2.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUT. F. W. J. CAULFIELD S. C., has been granted six months' leave on medical certificate.

MAJOR F. D. RAIKES, C. I. E., has been granted six months' leave on medical certificate.

THE services of Lieut. S. H. Pelly, S. C., have been replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

SECOND LIEUTENANT J. R. F. ELSMIE, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, has been posted to the 2nd Battalion of his regiment.

SECOND LIEUTENANT GREY, 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, proceeds home for employment with the Army Service Corps.

THE following appointments are made:—20th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenants Dunsterville and Murray to be Adjutant and Quartermaster, respectively.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LORNE CAMPBELL, 2nd Battalion 3rd Gurkhas, has, on return from leave in England, been directed to join the depot of his battalion at Landour.

THE FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

THE drawings of the ties of the Rovers' Football Tournament took place on Wednesday night, with the following result:—

FIRST ROUND.

Rangers *vs.* Casuals, Dec. 10.

Drums and Band (Worcester Regt. Poona), *vs.* Lanc. Fusiliers, Satara, Dec. 11.

SECOND ROUND.

Rangers or Casuals, *vs.* I. O. G. T., Dec. 16.

Rovers *vs.* Drums and Band or Satara, Dec. 13.

Royal Fusiliers Poona, *vs.* Inniskilling Fusiliers (Secunderabad), Dec. 15.

Gloster Regt. *vs.* Worcester Regt., Dec. 12.

The semi-final and final ties will be published in due course. The matches are expected to take place on the Co-operage, and to commence each day at 4 30 p.m.

PROFESSOR PICKERING, of the Harvard College Observatory, regards the so-called "canals" of Mars as areas of vegetation, possibly immense cultivated tracts. The canals are usually some 30 to 150 miles broad, by 2,000 or 3,000 miles long, and most of them appear in parallel pairs.

THE ADULTERATION OF INDIAN COTTON.

THE following reply, adopted by the Council of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, to the letter of Mr. H. E. M. James, Commissioner, N.D., regarding the mixing and adulteration of East India Cotton has been forwarded to us together with the report of the Special Committee of the Chamber which was appointed to consider the subject in 1884:—

THE INCORPORATED CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, 22nd October, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour of acknowledging the receipt of your letter, dated Ahmedabad, 28th August, 1890, enclosing copy of your letter to the President of the Liverpool Cotton Association, on the subject of the mixing and adulteration of Cotton practised in the Bombay Presidency, for which communication I beg to thank you.

The subject therein discussed, rightly considered to be one of general commercial interest, has for several years received the attention of the East India and China Trade Section of this Chamber, as will be seen from the enclosed copy of the Report of a Special Committee appointed to consider the question in 1884, who drew attention to the very evils of which you now complain.

A copy of this Report was forwarded on 29th May, 1884, to the Secretary of State for India, and a reply was received, under date 16th August, 1884, that Lord Kimberley had "come to the conclusion that it would not be desirable to re-open a question which, after very full inquiry and deliberation, was settled so recently as in 1881, in accordance with numerous representations from the mercantile community, among which that from the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce was not the least weighty or decided."

It is quite true that in 1877, this Chamber, moved by the Commercial Community of Bombay, presented a memorial to the Secretary of State for India in Council praying that the Cotton Frauds Act, No. IX, of 1863, might be repealed, and that his assent might not be given to the new Bill, No. I., of 1877, but the increased mixing and false packing of Cotton which took place between 1881 and 1884, proved to this Chamber that the arguments adduced in 1877 were in many respects fallacious. The further experience of the last six years has served only to strengthen the opinion expressed in the Report that these evils call for special legislation, providing penalties for the adulteration and false packing of Cotton.

You will see from the concluding portion of the Report that the help of the Bombay Cotton Association was invited; but that body, in which the selling and packing interest is largely predominant, came to the conclusion "that special legislation was not advisable." A further stimulus was thereupon given to the practice of adulteration, which has since continued steadily to increase year by year, until the imports into Liverpool during the present season have been "mixed" and "false packed" to an extent never before witnessed, even during the period immediately preceding the enactment of the Cotton Frauds Act in 1863.

An alteration was made last year in the bye-laws of the Liverpool Cotton Association, with a view of checking the practice, but it has proved altogether ineffective, and although further and more stringent regulations are about to be made, it is feared that the penalties they impose will not reach the original offenders, and that their effect will be rather to hamper, harass, and curtail the trade. It is submitted that the only way of stopping the evil is to punish those who are really guilty, viz., the packers in India. This can only be done by legislation in India, which the Chamber sought for six years ago, but was peremptorily refused. Probably the indisposition of the Indian authorities to legislate may be somewhat diminished now that, by the passage of the "Merchandise Marks Act," the principle is established that buyers have a right to be protected from imposition by mixture and wrong description, and that it is penal to commit frauds of this nature.

Allow me to express the opinion that you are mistaken in your assumption that "the Bombay merchants will probably raise objections on the ground that, so long as they can make a profit on the Cotton passing through their hands, interference is not called for." Those engaged in the export of Cotton from Bombay are largely represented in the "East India and China Trade Section" of this Chamber, and I believe they almost unanimously in favour of the views expressed in the Report. The opposition in Bombay is on the part of those who are proprietors of presses, or Managers or Directors of Press Companies, or otherwise engaged in the packing of Cotton, who advocate what appears to the Council of this Chamber to be a short-sighted and mistaken policy. I am convinced that legislation, on the lines recommended in the Report, will be for the true interests of all, viz., of the cultivators in India, of the exporters from Bombay, and of the consumers in this country and on the Continent.

The following are replies to the specific questions you put:—

1.—Mixed and false packed Cotton are saleable in Liverpool *at a price*, but that price is generally only equal to what would have been given for the inferior Cotton in the bale.

2.—Spinners would probably buy Broach and Dhollerah, branded "mixed" but only on the basis of price indicated above.

3.—There is always a very great preference in favour of good stapled East India Cotton, and a considerably higher price is paid for it than for "short" or "mixed" staples.

The low price of East India Cotton is largely due to the "mixed" condition in which it is packed, and its consumption in this country has undoubtedly been checked.

Liverpool merchants and Manchester spinners would both regard it is a very great advantage that every bale should really contain the growth of Cotton which it purports to contain.

Assuring you of the hearty co-operation of this Chamber in any effort you may make to obtain special legislation of the nature indicated.—I have, &c.,

HENRY COKE, President.

To H. E. M. JAMES, ESQ., Commissioner, N. D. Ahmedabad

Report of the Special Committee of the section, on the Adulteration of East India Cotton. Adopted by the section on the 27th May, 1884, and by the Council of the Chamber on the 28th May, 1884.—

Prior to the year 1863, the high price of Cotton, consequent on the American War, led to a great increase in the adulteration of Surat Cotton; and in that year an attempt was made to stop the practice by passing, in the Bombay Legislative Council, an Act generally known as the "Cotton Frauds Act," subsequently modified by a Bill passed in 1878.

By this Act the Adulteration of Cotton, whether by the admixture of stones, dirt, seed, or inferior Cotton, was constituted a penal offence; a system of inspection by Government officials was established, and its cost provided for by levying a fee on each bale of Cotton exported. This measure produced an immediate effect, for, after a few years, the practise was greatly lessened. In 1864 the Bombay Chamber of Commerce reported that there was "a very marked improvement in the general freedom from seed and wilful adulteration, which had become so growing an evil previous to the passing to the Act."

Subsequently, not only did this decrease of adulteration continue but there was also a marked improvement in the quality of Bombay Cotton; but few legal proceedings were necessary; and, the cost of maintaining Government inspection being onerous, a feeling adverse to the Cotton Frauds Act arose amongst the mercantile community. In course of time this opposition to the Act strengthened, and its repeal was advocated, on the following grounds:—

1. That it was useless and unnecessary, the general criminal law providing sufficient remedies.

2. That the improvement in the quality of Surat Cotton since the Act was passed was due, not to the operation of the Act, but to the natural operations of commerce, resulting from the bringing into closer contact the grower and buyer of Cotton.

3. That, in such circumstances, the cost of Government inspection, amounting, as it did to some £20,000 a year, was an unjustifiable burden upon the trade.

The Bombay Government was much opposed to the repeal of the Act; but, after several years of agitation by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, which was supported, in 1877, by the Chambers of Liverpool and Manchester, the Government of India took a different view; and, by the advice of the Viceroy in Council, the Secretary of State for India, in April, 1880, directed the introduction of a Bill to repeal those sections which authorised the levy of a fee on all bales exported, and the maintenance of an establishment for inspections. Such a Bill, leaving in force the special penal provisions, and the regulation as to license of presses, was accordingly passed by the Bombay Legislative Council in February, 1881, but was vetoed by the Viceroy. The following year a Bill was passed repealing all previous legislation on the subject of Cotton Frauds.

The course of events since has, unfortunately, shown that the opinion, then almost unanimously by the mercantile community, that the abandonment of the practice of adulteration was not due to

the deterrent influence of the Act, but to the bringing together of grower and buyer, was erroneous; for, although the latter influence has been in no wise diminished, there was an immediate revival of adulteration, which has become year by year more extensive, more systematic, and more skilfully conducted. At first it was effected by mere false packing in the bale, layers of an inferior description of Cotton being inserted when the bale was pressed. Next, there were introduced machines called "openers" by means of which the inferior Cotton could, after ginning and before packing, be more throughly mixed up together; and now the fraud is carried another stage further, inferior seed Cotton being mixed before ginning. The two sorts are thus ginned together and throughly incorporated, detection of the fraud being thereby rendered more difficult. This is most dangerous form of adulteration, for the seed of the different varieties must necessarily becomes mixed, and, if sown together, will inevitably damage the staple of the better growth in subsequent crops.

All the superior growths, which are usually imported into Europe, are liable to be thus deteriorated. Short-stapled Khandeish Cotton is specially grown, in annually increasing quantities, for the purpose of adulterating Oomrawuttee Cotton. Short-stapled Scinde Cotton is imported into the Dhollera districts: and now, even Broach—the finest Indian growth—has been tampered with, and the mixture with it of Bengal and Dhollera Cotton is reported from Bombay. The comparative values of the various growths are as follows:—

Best Broach......................6½d.
" Dhollera ....6 9-16d.
" Oomra..........................5 7-16d.
" Bengal.........................4 7-16d.
" Scinde.........................4½d.

In the opinion of your Committee, this growing and most serious evil, bringing, as it does, discredit upon Indian Cotton as a whole, and disorganising an important trade, requires prompt and energetic measures for its suppression, and, other influences having proved insufficient, calls for some special legislation.

Your Committee does not recommend the re-enactment of the "Cotton Frauds Act," with its cumbrous and expensive system of Government inspection, but considers that much simpler steps will suffice, and that the better course is—quoting from the despatch from the Secretary of State to the Viceroy in Council, dated 28th April, 1880—"to retain special penal provisions against fraud and adulteration, which might be set in motion either by the party injured or by the magisterial authorities, who would practically put the law in force only when fraudulent practices become flagrant and notorious."

Many object to such special penal provisions on principal, considering that they interfere with the natural course of trade, and infringe the maxim of "*caveat emptor;*" but it is a course which has been successfully pursued in this country to combat a similar evil; and your Committee only suggest that measures should be taken in India to stop the adulteration of Cotton similar to those which have proved effectual in England to stop the adulteration of hops, without undue vexation to any, and to the great benefit of all engaged in the trade

By 29 Vic., c. 37, s. 5, "Any person putting, or suffering to be put, hops of different qualities or value into the same bag or pocket is liable to be fined £20 for every such bag or pocket," one moiety of which goes to Her Majesty, and remainder to complainant; in default, three months' imprisonment. By other sections a like penalty is inflicted on "Any person putting hops into any bag or pocket without having marked, or caused to be marked thereon his name and the parish and county in which the hops were actually grown, in plain and legible figures of four, and on pockets three inches in length, at the least, and half an inch in breadth."

Your Committee recommends:—

1st. That in a similar manner, the wilful packing of two sorts of Indian Cotton in a bale—which should cover the wilful packing of two sorts, even if mixed before ginning—should be constituted a penal offence, punishable by a substantial fine for each bale so packed, half of the fine to go to the complainant, with imprisonment in case of default.

2nd. That each Cotton press should be licensed; a condition of its license being that there is placed upon every bale packed upon its premises its "press mark" and number; and also, when its screws are let to any private packer, that there is placed on every bale of a lot a distinguishing mark of which a record should [illegible] of each bale may, on reference to the Press Register, be readily indentified. [Provision would thus be made, both for the punishment of the offence, and for the detection of the offender.]

3rd. That no unginned Cotton should be allowed to be imported into any Cotton-growing district, without the sanction of the Collector or other officer in charge of the district.

Your Committee recommends that the co-operation of the Bombay Cotton Association should be sought, and that this body should be invited to take such steps as lie in its power to mitigate the evil.

At the close of last season the subject was discussed by the Bombay Association, and certain alterations were made in its bye-laws, but these have evidently been insufficient, for the adulteration has this season been even more flagrant. One great inducement to the practice has been the difficulty of thoroughly examining Cotton pressed up country, and sold in Bombay in "full-pressed" bales. To avoid the expense of re-screwing, and the deterioration in the quality of the Cotton thereby caused, the custom has arisen of sampling in Bombay only 3 bales in 100, which obviously affords facilities for passing fraudulently packed Cotton, and once the Cotton is delivered, and the transaction completed, there in no subsequent recourse, even in the case of palpably fraudulent packing.

This is not the custom in other Cotton markets. In Liverpool, if a bale is discovered to be "false packed" when opened out at the mill of the buyer, it can be returned to the seller within any period not exceeding three months and ten days. In America similar rules exist, and claims for false packs, duly authenticated by oath or affirmation, can be recovered within a certain time, the period being longer than in Liverpool, to allow for the transit of Cotton to the consuming market.

Your Committee think that a principle thus recognised in other Cotton markets should be adopted also in Bombay; and that, even after shipment to Europe a seller should be responsible for "false packed" claims, if properly authenticated. A great incentive to fraud would then be removed, for a seller, knowing that he would be liable for reclamations, would have comparatively little temptation to commit a fraud which, though it might escape detection in Bombay, would be certain to be discovered when the bale was opened out.

THOMAS COMBER,
R. N. NIXON,
JAMES G. SMITH.

Liverpool, 15th May, 1884.

THE season reports for the Bombay Presidency during the week ending December 2, are summarised in the following general remarks:—Rain in Shikarpur, Hyderabad and Upper Sind Frontier; beneficial to crops in the latter district. Reaping of early crops and sowing of late crops progressing in several districts. Standing crops slightly damaged by locusts in 4 talukas of Karachi, 2 of Surat, and a few villages of Broach; and by excessive rain in parts of Shikapur and Hyderabad; cotton in 1 taluka of Surat diseased, and exotic cotton in 1 taluka of Dharwar blighted; wheat in 1 taluka of Dharwar and crops generally in 2 talukas of Ahmednagar withering for want of moisture. Crops otherwise good. Fodder insufficient in 1 taluka of Khandesh; 3 of Nasik; and 2 of Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Satara. Agricultural stock good, except in 1 taluka of Khandesh, 3 of Nasik, and 1 of Ahmednagar.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending Dec. 2 was 397, giving a death-rate of 21·74per annum per thousand as against 21·79, in the corresponding period of last year, and 24·88, the average over the past five years. Of the total number 124 died from fever; 56, phthisis; 28, diseases of the nervous system; 69, affections of the respiratory organs; 14, diarrhœa; 13, dysentery; 18, stillborn; 38, old age and debility; 7, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Buddhist or Jain, 18; Brahmin, 16; Bhattia, 3; Hindu of other caste, 186; Hindu outcaste, 32; Musalman, 105; Parsee, 17; Native Christian, 8; Eurasian, 1; European, 5; Negro-African, 4; other and unknown races, 1. The total number of births was 416 as against 344 in the corresponding period of last year, and 337, the average over the past five years.

Holloway's Ointment.—Sores, Wounds, Ulcerations, and other diseases affecting the skin, are capable of speedy amendment by this cooling and healing ointment, which has called forth the loudest praise from persons who had suffered for years from bad legs, bad breasts, piles, abscesses, and chronic ulcers. None but those who have experienced the soothing effect of it can form an idea of the comfort it bestows by restraining inflammation and allaying pain. Whenever Holloway's Ointment has been once used, it has established its own worth, and again been eagerly sought for as the easiest and safest remedy for all such complaints. In neuralgia, rheumatism and gout, the same application, properly used, gives wonderful relief.

FALSE PACKING OF INDIAN COTTON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have learnt from the Guzerati newspapers that the home cotton merchants are very much disgusted by the adulteration found in Indian cotton, the adulteration consisting of cotton of inferior quality, cotton seeds, stones, and wood. This is very likely to affect the Indian cotton trade.

I have also been given to understand that the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has lately made a ruling to cancel the transaction by returning the cotton to the seller if any adulteration is detected within six months from the date of such transaction, and not only that, but that the seller should be made to pay a fine of one farthing per pound of cotton.

Opportunely I have to bring to your notice the fact, that the European firms of Bombay, make wholesale purchases of Bombay pressed-cotton, (I mean the cotton pressed in Bombay and not in districts) from native merchants, on a condition known as the Home Guarantee System. By this system the condition of purchase is that the cotton should be approved of at home, in default of which the native seller has to pay such an allowance as is determined by the home authorities, under this system the European buyer in Bombay does not take the trouble to see cotton, while being pressed, because he knows that if the condition be not fulfilled, he is sure to get an allowance from the native seller, and this allowance is always determined by the home authorities as said above. Now it is a fact, that the native merchants sell their cotton to European firms on the Home Guarantee System, but at the time of pressing in Bombay they adulterate the cotton as well, mix it with staple of inferior quality, and if one is a fortunate seller, such bales escape the notice of the examiner, and are passed, and thus in the long run, the home merchants are deceived. Not only that but the native sellers mix inferior cotton which is really worth Rs. 25 less per candy than what they are expected to sell, and even if he has to pay an allowance of Rs. 10, 15, or 20, he earns something, and that at the expense of the home merchants.

Under these circumstances home guarantee transactions should be entirely put a stop to and the Europeans firms in Bombay, after purchasing raw cotton there, should press their own bales under their immediate supervision. This will completely eradicate the evil, and the home merchants will be largely benefitted. I make this suggestion of entirely doing away with the pernicious system of home guarantee transaction, from a long experience in the cotton trade. At present I am doing cotton business in the districts.—Yours, &c.,

AN EXPERIENCED NATIVE COTTON MERCHANT OF LONG STANDING.

Kathiawar, December 3.

THE NEXT ORIENTAL CONGRESS.

DR. LEITNER has addressed the following letter to the *Times*:—

I deny that a meeting of the organizing committee for the Ninth International Congress of Orientalists was held on Monday last, as stated in a paragraph contributed to to-day's *Times*. I deny that Prof. Max Muller is the President of the Organizing Committee or that of a Congress yet to be held.

As for Sir George Birdwood, Prof. Douglas, Dr. Bullinger, and Mr Hewitt, their obvious retirement from their offices was insisted on by the appointing authorities for proceedings opposed to the declaration of the 10th October, 1889, and other pledges which they had signed. Your paragraph does not quote the letter of removal, dated 25th August last, nor does it mention the protests of the Rev. Canon Isaac Taylor, Dr. W. H. Bellew, Mr. Hyde Clark, Dr. Badenoch, and others sent to the irregular and illegal meeting on Monday last.

I deny that the majority of the Organizing Committee knew or countenanced the arbitrary and secret election of Prof. Max Muller by 9 out of 53 members.

I deny that the nine seceders from it whom you name have any authority to act on behalf of the Committee. Professor MaxMuller cannot be elected without previous reference to the whole of the Committee to the French founders, and to the 350 signatories, and they are not likely to elect him, as they have protested against the encroachments on our republic of Oriental Letters, with which he and the Christiania Committee—Count Landberg and Professors Dillmann and Kuenen—are identified.

That these men should congratulate the seceders from our cause, is only natural, but that *we* should allow our organization to be used by them is out of the question. By all means, let them have *a* Congress in 1892; it will not be *the* International Congress of Orientalists which the written votes of over 300 signatories have settled for London in September, 1891.

We have a strong committee and a British president who have been duly elected, and whose proceedings have been justified by the following resolution of the French National Committee, the authority of which even our opponents must acknowledge.—Yours, &c.,

G. W. LEITNER,

Organizing Secretary and Delegate from the Founders for the Ninth International Congress of Orientalists.

RESOLUTION OF THE FRENCH NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF ORIENTALISTS.

"The committee expresses its profound gratitude to the new president, Sir Patrick Colquhoun, and to the other new members, and also to the old members who have worked from the beginning to ensure the success of the Ninth Congress of Orientalists. The committee confirms Dr. Leitner in his capacity of organising delegate of the Ninth Congress of Orientalists, congratulates him on the persistent activity by which he has already united 350 signatories for the devotion which he has brought to bear on the accomplishment of his task, and on the struggle which he maintains in order to defend the liberty of science and the independence of scholars. It begs him to take no notice of fruitless discussions, and to concentrate his efforts, so that the Congress may meet at the place and date originally fixed" (namely, London in 1891.)

Paris, 4th November, 1890.

INDIAN TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

THE usual monthly lecture before the Association was given at the Money School, on Wednesday evening last, by Professor W. M. Alexander, M.A., B.Sc., M.B. of the Wilson College. Mr. J. Jackson, Principal of the Money School, occupied the chair, and there was a large audience. The subject of Dr. Alexander's lecture was "Climate and Stimulants." He commenced by discussing the term climate; the factors which go to determine it in any particular place apart from its geographical position, and traced the modifying effects of the sea, humidity, and elevation above the sea level. He then treated upon the characteristics of the inhabitants of the cold, hot, and temperate zones; and discussed the effects of alcohol upon their differing constitutions. As compared with the temperate zone, the tropical heat reduces the energy, processes of nutrition, and the power of respiration, and also the strength and endurance of the muscles of the body. Alcohol, in continued doses, however small they may be, has the same effect as heat, and consequently any one who combines the taking of alcohol with a hot climate, will run a double risk, paralysing the delicate processes by which the heat of the body is regulated, and its nutritive and respiratory function, and its muscular energies developed. As there was also clear proof that alcohol was a nerve poison, there were no cases in which the habitual use of even moderate doses of alcohol increased the brain or muscular power, or rendered any one less liable to the organic disorders brought on by chills. He therefore warned all mill operatives and manual labourers against the use of alcohol under the delusion that it increased their physical strength and the clerk and brain-worker against its use as a stimulus, because although it induced a flow of ideas, yet they were not better ideas, and even this effect was but temporary, and the reaction which followed was disastrous.

The usual vote of thanks closed the meeting.

"POOR Barttelot!" writes a correspondent. "I travelled from Brindisi to Aden with him, when he was on his way to join Stanley's expedition. A kindlier-mannered fellow never breathed. He was the ship's favourite. From his talk it was plain he did not like Stanley personally: he was only going, as Stanley himself was, for glory and 'the fun of the thing.' Barttelot's fascination of manner and character was such that I should think he must have closely attached to him many friends. Did Stanley ever make a 'chum,' I wonder?"

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little Cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per Bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

AN ILLEGAL ORDER OF THE SURAT MUNICIPALITY.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* JUMNADAS DULABHDAS.

THIS was an application for revision of a decision of Dr. Dosabhoy Pestonjee, honorary first-class magistrate, Surat, who, in July last, convicted the accused of building a house without the permission of the Municipality, and fined him Rs. 15, which, in default of payment, was to be recovered by distress and sale of his property. Mr. Manekshah appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader, for the Crown and for the Municipality.

On an appeal from the order of the Magistrate, Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, C.I.E., the Sessions Judge of Surat, declined to interfere.

Mr. Justice Birdwood, in delivering the judgment of the Court, said: The applicant has been convicted, under clause 3 of Section 33 of Bombay Act 6 of 1873, of building his house without the permission of the Surat Municipality. He gave specific notice on the 24th March, 1890, to the Municipality, of his intention to build a house on the foundations of his former house, which the Municipality had, in August, 1889, caused to be pulled down on account of its ruinous state. The Municipality replied to this notice on the 10th April, 1890, to the same effect as they had replied to a former notice given with the same object. They said that the applicant must produce the sanad granted him under the City Survey Act, or else a memorandum of the measurements of his property made by the city survey department. The applicant says that he has no sanad. He had, however, on the 3rd April, furnished the Municipality with a plan of the proposed house. His contention is that the order of the 10th April, virtually prohibiting the building of the house, unless he produced a sanad or a memorandum of the measurement of his property, is illegal, and that he is not punishable for disregarding it. This contention is, in our opinion, sound. Under clause 1 of section 33 of the Act, the Municipality were empowered to call on the applicant to furnish information as to the limits, design, and materials of the proposed building. The sanad granted to the applicant, under section 10 of Bombay Act 4 of 1868 (if any sanad was granted him) would contain information as to the limits and tenure of his holding. But such information the Municipality is not empowered to ask for under section 33 of Bombay Act 6 of 1873. It is only for building without a notice or without affording the information expressly prescribed by clause 1 of section 33, or in any manner contrary to a legal order of the Municipality, that a person so building is punishable under clause 3. The applicant gave due notice on the 24th March. The information which he failed to afford was not information which the Municipality were empowed by clause 1 to ask for; and it follows that the Municipality could not legally prohibit the building of the house for failure to furnish information which they could not legally ask for. If they had asked for information as to the limits of the proposed building, they would have been within their rights; and had he refused to give that information, the conviction would have been good. But they asked for more than that; and their demand was outside the Act altogether. We reverse the conviction and sentence, and direct the fine, if paid, to be refunded.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 5.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

References from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

For hearing and final disposal.

18,021-90—Chalk, W and S—Sivjee Karamsi and another vs C A T Beyts and another—Little, S F and N—Part heard.

Appeal for the hearing and final disposal.

687—Little, S F and N—The Oceanic S N Co vs Soonderdas Dhurrumsey and others—Conroy and B.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

703—Ardesir, H and D—Ebrahim Wydina vs Jamsetjee Burjorjee Bahadurjee and another—Little, S F and N, and Wadia and G.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

247-90—Tyabjee and D—Thukar Hunsraj Gangji vs Amersey Jootha—J C Cama—Part heard.

240-87—J C Cama—Hurilal Jamnadas vs. Muljee Gigee and others—W and G; P and R; M E and H.

402-90—Payne, G and S—Mayaram Bhanji vs. Bai Luckmibai—Conroy and B.

584-89—In person—Cursetjee Dorabjee Bhomisa vs Ardeshir Dorabjee Bhomisa—Tyebjee and D.

354-90—In person—Mahomed Cassim vs Rushee Munjee Khetsey and others—Chitnis, M and M.

99-90—In person—(A pauper)—Shaik Mohideen Shaik Edroot vs Nandan Bhowani—In person.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TELANG.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

71-90—In person—A pauper—Yuzrabai vs Hora Gulam Hoosein Hyderally—M H Khan.

419-90—Little, S, F and N—G H Gaddum and others vs Purshotum Harridas and others—Payne G and S.

36-90—Thakurdas, D and C—Ellapa Balaram vs Yenkoo Balloo and others.

157-89—Crawford, B, B and B—Vasoonjee Mansing and other vs Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia—J C Cama.

492—87—J C Cama—Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia vs Vasanjee Mansing and others—Crawford, B, B and B, J C Cama and D S Garud.

289-89—Craigie L and O—Oodhowjee Karamchund vs C F Menezis—Crawford B, B and B.

374-90—Jefferson, S D and K—Premjee Tricumdas vs Toolsidas Ludha—Crawford B, B and B.

A SHIP'S ENCOUNTER WITH A LARGE FISH.

THE schooner Futtay Kare, 168 tons, bound for Karachi, under the command of a nacoda, with a cargo of rafters, put into Bombay harbour yesterday for repairs. She left Galle on the 7th November, and during the voyage it is reported the vessel struck something which was supposed to be a large fish, and sprung a leak on her starboard side. The water is still being pumped out from her hold.

BOMBAY MINTING OPERATIONS.

THE following statement of silver balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 3rd December, 1890, is published:—

		Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 26th November, 1890		86,07,000
Do. Government Silver on do.		33,47,000
Total..Rs.		1,19,54,000
	Rs.	
Add—Silver received during the week on account of the Currency Department	21,76,000	
Do. do. Government	17,000	
		21,93,000
		Rs. 1,41,47,000
Deduct—New Coin paid to the Reserve Treasury during the week	7,40,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	....	
		7,40,000
Balance on evening of the 3rd Dec 1890........Rs.		1,34,07,000
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	Rs. 86,66,000	
Do. Government	47,41,000	
	Rs.1,34,07,000	
There is in addition awaiting assay—	Rs.	
Bullion belonging to private individuals	27,78,000	
Do. to Government	..	
	Rs. 27,78,000	

MR. H. R. COOKE, C.S., has been appointed Collector of Ahmedabad.

THE East Indian Railway earnings for the week ending 22nd November, 1890, was Rs. 9,07,923-1-4 as against the corresponding week last year, when it was Rs. 9,49,428-14-9; showing a decrease of Rs. 41,505-13-5. From 1st July, 1890, to 22nd November, 1890, they were Rs. 1,47,70,538-12-11; and from 1st July, 1889, to 23rd November, 1889, Rs. 1,57,06,549-1-8, showing a decrease of Rs. 9,36,010-4-9. Miles open during the week ending 22nd November, 1890, were 1,525½, as against the corresponding week last year, when they were 1,525½. Per mile open for the week ending 22nd November, 1890, the earnings were Rs. 595-2-8, as against the corresponding week last year, when they were Rs. 622-5-11; showing a decrease of Rs. 27-3-3.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

A VACANCY IN THE CORPORATION.

THE *Rast Goftar* says:—The papers announced the candidature of Mr. W. R. Hamilton as a member of the Municipal Corporation in place of Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, C.I.E., who has retired on account of the infirmities of age. The report originated in a desire felt in some quarters to see Mr. Hamilton in the Corporation, but his friends were mistaken in supposing that Mr. Khote was a rate-payers' representative. He was nominated by Government, and they will not have made a bad choice, if they were to appoint Mr. Hamilton to succeed Mr. Khote. The signal success which has attended the civic career of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee affords a precedent in favour of Mr. Hamilton's nomination. The experience gained by any of our magistrates of the actual working of the civic Parliament will not come amiss to them in dealing with municipal cases. We may take this occasion to say that it must be a very soothing reflection to Mr. Khote in his enforced retirement that he has earned the sympathy and good opinion of those who worked with him for a long number of years at the Municipal Board. He was an energetic and useful member of the Corporation as well as the Town Council. Time has told upon him, as it does on most of us.

The proposal to ask Mr. Hamilton, the Presidency Magistrate, to accept a seat in the Corporation in the post vacated by Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote, is a commendable one. Mr. Hamilton has acquired a vast and considerable experience in Municipal matters at Nasik, Ahmednuggur, and Poona and during his connection with the Municipalities of the three large cities, he appears to have greatly benefitted those bodies. Mr. Hamilton as a Magistrate is not debarred by any law from entering the Corporation and the reason why we consider his presence in our Municipal assembly the more advantageous, is that he has by this time gained considerable experience in connection with the numerous cases of persons who are dragged every year into the Police Courts by the Municipality for some cause or other. We have frequently apprized our readers of the well-deserved sympathy shown by Mr. Hamilton towards the poor native hawkers, retail dealers, and other persons who are brought before him with the view of exacting higher rates of license tax from them. As we hope that his personal knowledge of these matters will make him a very useful member of the Corporation, and that as he has from his magisterial chair shown such sympathy for the poor, he will in like manner, if connected with the Municipality, deem it his duty, when suitable opportunity offers, to look to the welfare and conveniences of the poor. We will, on account of these cherished hopes on behalf of the poor, be greatly rejoiced if Mr. Hamilton is selected to fill the vacant post. The vacancy is in the Girgaum Ward.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

AN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION IN BOMBAY.

The *Native Opinion* remarks:—Our contemporary of the *Bombay Gazette* is quite justified in giving a word of timely warning to those amongst us who may propose to themselves the holding of an International Exhibition in this city. Those who know the history of a similar proposal some years ago will remember that were it not, for the manly protest of the late Rao Saheb Mandlik and a few others, there was then every possibility of a finanicial catastrophe, that has befallen Edinburgh just now, visiting Bombay. Very few then did appreciate Mr. Mandlik's move, but it is always good for people to take a lesson from events passing around them. Those who then opposed the proposal had the prescience to know a future evil and now we ought to benefit ourselves by what has befallen the Scotch capital. The Exhibition there was organised on the same lines as the one proposed amongst us, but a people so rich, so given up to travel and sight-seeing, could not, or would not, cover the whole expenditure for want of good management, and the committee now finds itself involved in a great financial crisis. Ought we not to profit ourselves by what we now see?

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

The *Rast Goftar* says:—We do not think that the proposition adopted by the University Senate, appointing a Committee to inquire into the present system of University examinations, is in itself calculated to offend the dignity of the University, or to impeach, in any way, the character of the Syndicate. The proposition admitting the inquiry is very comprehensive in its scope and although neither the motion nor the speeches made in support of it contained any specific allegations, the proposition did not deserve to be thrown out on the ground of its vagueness. There has long been a spirit of discontent about the system of appointing examiners which, we do not think, is simply confined to the community of rejected candidates. The examining bodies are fluctuating from year to year and so are the standards of examinations, and the selection of examiners is not always supposed to be the best possible. Their appointment is reduced to a trade and a traffic, and there is a good deal of bidding and canvassing for the emoluments appertaining to examinerships.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* discourses:—At last the University has to be coerced into compliance with the popular demand for a rational reform in the method of examinations hitherto pursued. It is superfluous to say that the public owe the first practical step in the direction which was taken by the Senate on Monday last to the strenuous and disinterested advocacy of the redoubtable Mr. P. M. Mehta. It is indeed a matter of extreme regret to us that the half-a-dozen or dozen European fellows, men of great educational experience no doubt, who attended the meeting could not follow Mr. Mehta's reasoning which even the most biassed must admit was perfectly convincing. The only gentleman who was able to appreciate the arguments adduced was the Revd. G. Lewis. It is rather a misfortune for the Presidency that in the matter of this particular University reform on which public opinion has been over-ripe, there should be opposition from some of those who are well known to be ardent University reformers themselves.

The *Indu Prakash* is of a different opinion. It says:—The somewhat unlimited extension at least in terms, given to the powers of the Committee appointed to inquire into the question of our University examinations, is not, we are afraid, likely to enhance the reputation of our Senate for practical good sense. Mr Mehta's motion has been adopted by a large majority, and we are not willing to set our judgment in opposition to it. We would rather wait and see how far the results justify the expectations formed of the motion by its promoters. But we confess we are not hopeful that the inquiry will be productive of any striking good. It is to include "all matters affecting the efficient conduct of examinations, the uniformity of standard examinations from year to year, the due equivalence of alternative and optional subjects and groups, the framing of rules and instructions to guide examiners and the powers of the Syndicate to declare and revise the results as given by the examiner."

The *Indian Spectator* thinks:—The success of Mr. Mehta's motion before the University Senate on Monday was inevitable. We can appreciate the feeling of some of the prominent senators who opposed the motion. But a sentiment like this, however honourable to those who cherish it, need not be allowed to stand in the way of public business. Mr. Mehta's position has throughout been emphatically business like. He is probably the last member of the Senate to be influenced by idle or selfish grievance mongers. He saw, like many others in Bombay who are averse to sentimental agitation of all kinds, that the scandals in connection with our University examinations must be sternly dealt with. If the procedure adopted was not exactly what would commend itself to University authorities in England, it must be remembered that the abuses to be removed were such as no English University would tolerate for long. On the whole, we are inclined to think that the gentlemen in opposition were carried away by too gloomy a view of the results of Mr. Mehta's proposal as accepted by a majority of the Senate.

The *Gujerat Darpan* remarks:—Mr. Phirozshah Mehta placed his cause before the Senate asking them to empower the Committee to inquire about five specific points. Then there was the opposition. All in all the only hobby they rode was the dignity of the University. The opposition seemed to think that the honour of the University was at stake and so the only remedy was to crush the inquiry altogether. A little consideration would have shown them that it was not a case of dignity simply but that it was one between dignity and justice and if it could be proved that there was injustice then it became a case between false dignity and justice. The august body like the University of Bombay, in that case would never adopt false dignity and sacrifice justice. Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta's proposal was simply to inquire into the question of justice and thus it was in support of the true dignity of the august body. But as it seems the opposition instead of thinking on the right lines took it for granted that there was nothing rotten in the whole administration. The inquiry meant that the supervision of the Syndicate was inefficient.

The *Dinbandhu* says:—The next business transacted at the same meeting of the Senate was the consideration of the proposition of Mr. P. M. Metha, which was carried by a large majority in the face of a strong opposition made to it by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang and the European members of the Senate who were present on the occasion. In virtue of this proposition the Committee which has been appointed to inquire and report on the present system of conducting examinations and appointing examiners will be enabled to go into all matters affecting the efficient conduct of examinations, the uniformity of standard of examinations, the due equivalence of alternative of optional subjects and groups, the framing of rules and instructions to guide examiners, and the powers of the Syndicate to declare and revise the results as given by examiners. The Committee has also been empowered to call witnesses and to examine records. Those who opposed this proposition, urged that this inquiry would be interminable, and the passing of the proposition would be tantamount to a want of confidence in the Syndicate. When we know how seriously the students who go up for the University examinations have been complaining about the present system of appointing examiners, of prescribing subjects and conducting examinations, we think a thorough enquiry is necessary, and we are glad that the Committee has now been empowered to go thoroughly into all matters.

LORD HARRIS'S SPEECHES.

The *Mahratta* says:—It is a sign of the times that the practical speeches of His Excellency the Governor enunciating his views on the various subjects alluded to in the addresses presented to him, are attracting a good deal of attention, and what is more, of discriminate attention. So, in a way the comments on his utterances are as frank and impartial as the speeches themselves. For instance, though every one approves of the Governor's views on the question of free and compulsory education as far as the element of compulsion is concerned, it is freely pointed out that there is no objection whatever to make it free. Similarly the line of argument which His Excellency seemed to follow while dealing with the ever-vexing question of liquor-traffic is certainly one open to grave objection. He seemed to defend the increase of revenue on that score on the very plausible ground that such an augmentation was not incompatible with a diminution of drunkenness. Lord Harris, we are afraid, here betrays his excusable ignorance of the habits and practices of the ordinary Indian. While his inference is perfectly justifiable in a country like England where, so to speak, drinking has become a rooted habit of centuries, leading in many cases to drunkenness, it has not much application in a country like ours. Here our efforts are directed not so much towards weaning people from excessive intemperence, the last stage in the baneful malady—as to prevent people from taking to drink as they seem inclined to do, and reclaim even those who may have taken even the first lesson in that dismal science. In such a country, we say, there is, only one inference that can be legitimately drawn from the prospering Abkari revenue; and that is, people whose ancestors never touched the forbidden liquid, and who themselves perhaps never dreamt of doing so, have fallen into the temptation, perhaps in a moment of weakness, perhaps at the instigation of a too officious friend, perhaps deeming it as the fashion of the day. But even leaving all these facts aside, what can we think of a very high authority, whom ignorant ryots regard as almost semi-divine, seeming to sanction even the most modest indulgence in a vice (the generality of the people do regard it as a vice) which can never do good, but which is always fraught with so many evils, present and prospective, potent and actual?

"CHEAP MAGISTRATES."

The *Jam-i-Jamshed* says:—The Finance Committee has reduced the salaries of the Bombay Magistrates and those are fixed at Rs. 1,800 for the first, 1,000 for the second, and 800 for the third. These reduced salaries were intended for the officers subsequently appointed, and we had no objection to such reductions. In consequence of the increased population, it is said that there is a necessity for a fourth Magistrate, but the Municipality has declined to take up the burden of that officer's salary. The Bombay Government has now asked the Supreme Government to reduce the salaries of the three Magistrates in order to make up the salary of Rs. 500 for the fourth. It is an absurdity for the Bombay Government to entertain such thoughts. But, if so, we do not think the Supreme Government will ever accede to such a proposal. The reduced salaries do not now require a further reduction. The salaries should be as large as would induce learned lawyers to take up such appointments. If further reductions are made learned and independent lawyers will never be obtained as are required, Government derives a profit by the fines inflicted in Police Courts and by the introduction of stamps on complaints, there is a further profit of Rs. 1,000. Although there is such a large income to Government it is not a wise economy to make a further reduction to provide for the fourth. There is every necessity for the fourth Magistrate who should be a native and who should be paid from the Government treasury only.

THE NEW MAGAZINE RIFLE.

WITH reference to our comments on the new magazine rifle, says the *Pioneer*, an officer well-known, both in this country and at Wimbledon, as a rifle shot writes to us:—"When at home last summer, being an old personal friend of Mr. Rigby's, the present Superintendent of the Government Small Arms Factory at Enfield, I paid a visit to that institution and had the opportunity of seeing and hearing more about the new arm than is generally made public. Mr. Rigby's opinion of theweapon—and no higher authority exists—was most favourable, and he considered the mechanism as perfect as that of any other nation. In fact the only drawback was the ammunition and that had not been yet perfected. With cartridges loaded with black powder the trajectory is extraordinary low, the most essential point in a military arm. No doubt the lateral deviation is greater than that of the Martini-Henry, as the bullet being lighter the wind has a greater effect on it. As regards the magazine, it worked well, and as each rifle was provided with two, there was little danger of that part of the weapon failing. With respect to its killing power, no doubt, the small bore had a less 'stopping' effect than the Martini-Henry, but in experiments made on the carcasses of animals the bones were found to be pulverised in a really remarkable manner, the shaft of the long bones being reduced to dust for some distance above and below the point of impact. This promises to give the Medical Staff of the Army considerable extra work in all future wars. The penetration is very high, and a bullet fired within 1,000 yards would pierce the bodies of several men standing one behind the other. One of the experiments I saw was the effect of a bullet from this rifle fired into a box of water. A chest was prepared, some six feet long by about two feet deep and wide with a portion of one end of the wood-work removed, the piece being replaced by India rubber a quarter of an inch thick. This box was filled with water and then closed, the sides being secured with screws and clamps. A few bullets fired through the India rubber plate, which closed on being penetrated and did not allow of leakage, completely rent the box open, starting the screws and bursting the clamps, showing the enormous power of the bullet in consequence of its great velocity. The water, of course, being inelastic did not yield, and was forced asunder with such violence as to destroy all the fastenings of the chamber in which it was contained. The real question, as stated before, lies in the ammunition, and till a thoroughly-reliable nitrate powder can be discovered, it is hardly likely the rifle will be issued for service in the tropics. It must be remembered that ammunition for the British army rifle must stand the test of climate from the Arctic regions to the Equator, and though the rifle will shoot well with black powder, its full development must await the perfection of its ammunition. On the whole it would appear that the new magazine rifle is a good weapon, even with black powder, and that when the question of ammunition has been solved, our army will possess a thoroughly good weapon from any point of view." We willingly give publicity to these facts, but, on the other hand, another officer who specially interested himself in the rifle when on leave at home this year, declares that grave defects have been discovered in the breech action. More than one part, it is alleged, is too weak to bear the strain put upon it when rapid firing is carried on, and the attention of the Ordnance Department has been directed to these faults.

THE approximate earnings of the Darjiling-Himalayan Railway Co., Ld., for the week ending 15th November, 1890, was Rs. 13,671 as against the corresponding period of 1889, when it was Rs. 10,955, showing an increase of Rs. 2,716. The receipts per mile for the week ending 15th November, 1890, was Rs. 268-0-11 as against the corresponding period of 1889, when it was Rs. 214-13-1, showing an increase of Rs. 53-3-10. The receipts from 1st July, 1890, to 15th November, 1890, was Rs. 2,20,076 as against the corresponding period of 1889, when it was Rs. 2,25,825, showing a decrease of Rs. 5,749.

BOMBAY capitalists, writes the *Indian Witness*, put those of the Metropolis quite in the shade in the matter of building tenement houses. The elegant tenement buildings in Girgaum, the Colaba Causeway, and elsewhere are monuments of real wide-awake enterprise. Though rents in Calcutta climb steadily towards prohibitive rates, tumble-down sheds are tolerated in central streets, covering ground upon which beautiful tenement houses might be put up. The greediest landlord would chuckle at the profit that would crowd his till if he would tear away the miserable one-storey shops on Dhurrumtollah Street and put up airy two and three storey buildings to let in flats. They would be taken before the walls were dry. They would redeem a possibly beautiful street from positive ugliness, and be a boon to many a weary house-hunter.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE N.-W. RAILWAY.

THE following is an account of the accident near Umballa on Friday morning, the 28th November. A goods train had left Umballa at 1-30 a.m., and proceeded down the line towards Saharanpur, about five miles from Umballa to a level crossing, protected by a gate at either side of the line and guarded by a gatekeeper's hut, a little beyond which is a girder bridge about 120 feet long over a small stream. The goods train was proceding at a rate of about 18 miles an hour, and as it was very dark at that hour the driver failed to perceive that a buffalo had chosen the level crossing as a capital place for a sleep. The engine and tender passed over some part of the buffalo, which is then supposed in its struggles to have moved further on to the line with the disastrous result that the wagon next the engine was derailed. This was about 50 feet from the girder bridge, and across this the wagon was dragged, tearing through the heavy planking of the bridge and making a clean sweep of everything between the rails from one bridge to the other. This caused other wagons to leave the rails, and by the time the train had reached the other side of the bridge no less then nine wagons were off the line. There, after ploughing up the line, cutting up the sleepers and bending the rail, the train came to a standstill, with the result that the wagons were telescoped and thrown about in every imaginable way. Information was soon given of the accident at Kesri, the next station, and a relief train was sent from Saharanpur. The engine and breakvan were untouched, and thus the driver and guard escaped scot-free. The first relief train arrived from Sharanpur about 6 o'clock, bringing a large number of the railway staff and several gangs of coolies. The down train, which should have left Umballa at 4 o'clock, was detained there until 7 a. m., when it proceeded to the scene of the accident; and the passengers, a large number of whom had arrived at Karachi in the *Locksley Hall*, were transhipped into a special train from Sharanpur which steamed up as far as possible. A great deal of damage has been done to the rolling stock and the permanent way, and an immense amount of injury might have been caused had the accident occurred 50 yards back on the bridge. It is not yet known who is to blame for the buffalo being on the line, but as the animal was lying not 10 feet from the gate-keeper's door it seems probable that there has been great carelessness on the part of some one. The engine was not fitted with a cow-catcher, or the accident would not have occurred. It seems marvellous that the engine should have passed safely over the beast, and that it was only the wagons following which mounted the rails.

GOLFIARDS.

A WRITER in the *Field* thus describes a new indoor game, which should become popular in India when an outdoor game like golf becomes popular, it almost follows as a matter of course that some ingenious person will produce a miniature game of similar character, which can be played indoors. The latest outcome in this direction is "Golfiards."

Given the links, and the drum containing golfiards supplies all else necessary. The links are the dining room table of the period. On this are to be laid strips of green felt, with holes punched at various distances; on the felt are to be placed the hazards at the discretion of the players, who can arrange them so as to be easy or difficult according to their proficiency in the game. The course is now ready. The round is only of six holes, and for beginners this round will be found to take enough time to make an amusing game; those who are more skilful, or who wish to prolong the game, can convert the six hole into a twelve or eighteen hole course by making two or three circuits.

Drivers, lofters, niblicks and putters are provided. The balls are replaced by carefully turned discs of ivory. The disc being teed, the driver, properly used, will carry it over the first hazard and land it not far from the first hole. The "like" having been played, the putter may now be brought into requisition. The effect of this implement is to cause the disc to slide along the felt, towards or in to the hole.

Suppose the first hazard is not cleared by the drive off, and that the disc remains near it. The lofter will cause the disc to jump over the hazard. Care must, however, be taken in using this instrument, as the disc, after being lofted, is apt to drop on its edge, and to roll off the course. In that case it must be replaced whence it was sprung, the penalty being loss of the distance. In order to guard against violent and random shots, the penalty for sending the disc off the course without first alighting on it is loss of a stroke and the distance.

And now suppose a very unfortunate drive off, with the disc in such a position in or near a hazard that the lofter or driver is useless. The niblick will then extract it; the peculiarity of this club is that it sends the disc in a direction contrary to the one in which it would appear to be going. Thus, to fetch the disc out of a hazard, the niblick must be played on the disc in a direction towards the hazard.

The niblicks, putters and other appurtenances not in use, are kept in the middle of the table, off the course, where they can be easily reached when wanted.

The hazards not being fixed have a way of tumbling over sometimes when a disc touching or in them is played with a niblick. As it is important that they should not be disturbed when once arranged, we suggest, as an addition to the rules, that it should be allowable for the player to steady the hazard with his hand, when the stroke is likely to alter its situation.

If it is desired to make the game more difficult, boxwood cups may be placed over the holes. When these are employed, it is necessary to jump the disc into the cup by means of the lofter, instead of putting it. We confess we are not impressed with these cups. They are foreign to the game, and, so far as we have seen at present, holeing in a cup is rather a fluky operation. This may, of course, be due to our want of dexterity. Anyhow the cups are optional, or they may be placed over alternate holes, or only over the last hole. But in our view, if the game is found too easy without the cups, it is better to increase the number of hazards, by placing piece of cardboard on various parts of the course, and calling them "water." A disc played on water is to be lifted, and placed behind the hazard, the penalty being one stroke.

The game requires nicety of touch and delicacy of manipulation, varying with the distance of the drive, and the angle of elevation; the quick or slow action, and the amount of pressure needed when playing for certain strokes are matters of practice. Those who have what horsemen call "hands" can learn to play a strong game in a short time; those not gifted with "hands" must be content to remain weak players, and to be handicapped. We do not agree with the inventor (Mr. G. Scott, of Oxton, Birkenhead), that golf players will at once find themselves at home with golfiards. The stroke is so different from one with a club, that we are inclined to think a previous knowledge of golf would be at first valueless, except in the matters of rules and scoring. We do not deny that a good player at one game will generally hit off another game more readily than a player who does not excel at any; but there the being at home of the golfer at golfiards, in our opinion, ends.

ONE result of the Viceroy's recent tour through Rajputana is likely to be a thorough examination into the constitution of the various local corps which are under the orders of the Government of India.

DESCRIBING the effect of a thunderstorm at Colombo, on the 22nd ultimo, during which a cocoanut tree was struck and set on fire, burning for several minutes, notwithstanding the rain, a local paper says:—During its (the storm's) continuance a very heavy peal of thunder was heard, followed almost simultaneously by a vivid flash of lightning, which, from the Club, seemed to strike one of the lower Galle Face cottages.

THE mills of Indian Secretariats, we know, grind slowly, but in the Punjab, writes the *Pioneer*, there seems at times to be a difficulty in getting them to grind at all. We have just received the report on the revised settlement of the Gurgaon district, with the correspondence and orders of the Imperial and local Governments thereon. The settlement of the district was made somewhere about ten years ago, by Mr. F. C. Channing, who submitted his report to the local Government in 1881. The report on the revision of the settlement was submitted by Mr. J. Wilson two years later. More than two years passed before the Financial Commissioner made up his mind on these reports, his report not being submitted till the spring of 1886. By this time it might be supposed that sifting and discussion could not further go; but, as a matter of fact three more years elapsed before the local Government's review of the settlement operations appeared. Finally, the orders of the Government of India were not passed until the spring of the present year. Thus, in the final volume which has just appeared, we find by the printer's foot-note that the fly-leaf was printed in 1882, while the page immediately following, giving the Government of India's orders, did not leave the printer's hands till the end of June last. Surely this is carrying the *festina lente* maxim a little too far.

PURE PERSONALITIES.

The extraordinary volumes which contain the correspondence and speeches of Mr. Peter Rylands are the talk of the town. Such a monumental list of indiscretions were surely never put into print. The greater part of the letters are purely confidential communications on Parliamentary business and intrigues, passing gossip and scandal, or merely informal private memoranda written largely in the jocular strain. Those who knew Peter Rylands in his best days can understand why he should have been the recipient of such communications. He was a crotchetty, friendly, perverse, kindly, good-hearted old man, the delight of the lobby, as honest as the day, cross-grained to a degree, and a thoroughly genuine man. His friends poured themselves out to him, as friends do to such a man, and these unpremeditated musings are given to the world by the appalling indiscretion of Mr. Rylands's biographer.

With one or two exceptions, which are of the most cruel character, and to which it is best to make no reference whatever, for they may involve trouble to the most worthy men, the majority of the letters are harmless enough, though frank to a degree. Mr. Hugh Mason, for instance, writes in June, 1878, asking, "What has become of Mundella and Rathbone? Has Disy tickled their tails?" Mr. Labouchere makes some frank Labouchereau remarks as to the writing of Foreign Office dispatches and the way in which the Queen sends her communications to her numerous cousins through the Foreign Office.

One of the playful letters of Sir Wilfred Lawson to Mr. Rylands, in the astonishing collection which has just been given to the world, is almost too good to miss quoting. Mr. Rylands was apparently under an engagement to speak at a temperance meeting at Manchester, and Sir Wilfrid Lawson writes to say, "Do not get drunk and forget the right day, as you did last year." Of course, this is merely playful humour, but it is a queer sort of thing to be published of a man after his death. Perhaps the most amusing part of the correspondence are a number of letters which deal with avowedly private matters, and in which the writer requests that his name should not be mentioned in connection with them.

One of the most delicious letters in the whole collection is that from Mr. Chamberlain in which he abused the Reform Club up hill and down dale for daring to blackball his brothers. Mr Chamberlain evidently had in contemplation a campaign headed by the estimable Larry Mack. "I find," he says, "the good people of Birmingham are furious. They will come up and storm the club if something is not done." Well, the Reform Club is still standing, and brother Dick is still outside it.

Bismarck the Brewer is the latest title of the ex-Chancellor. Prince Bismarck has, it is said, arranged with a syndicate of Hamburg financiers for the establishment of a large brewery at Friedrichsruhe. The capital of the concern is to be 600,000 marks, and the above-mentioned syndicate is to have control of the brewery for five years, paying to the Prince or his heirs the sum of 3,000 marks per annum. After the expiration of this term the Bismarcks will have the option of managing the business themselves. In this connection it is annoying to remember that in a speech delivered about a couple of years back, Bismarck, still the foremost man in the "Vaterland," roundly denounced beer drinking as fuddling the heads of his German friends. The whirligig of time does indeed bring round its revenges.

The Czar's uncle, the Grand Duke Nicholas, who lately became hopelessly insane, used to be a strong believer in the supernatural and in second sight. His Highness was playing at the tables at Monte Carlo some ten or twelve years ago, with more or less success. Amongst those watching him was a toiler in the humbler ranks of journalism, anxious, doubtless, to secure some "copy" from the doings of the Prince.

Nicholas suddenly turned away from the table, and cast an eager glance round the room, his eye finally resting on the journalist, to whom he at once stepped up, and, without a word of preface or apology, said in perfect English, "What number will win next?" The journalist completely taken back, stammered out, why or wherefore he never could explain, "Twenty-two." The Grand Duke thereupon silently turned round and put the limit down on twenty-two, pair and passe, and (*mirabile dictu*) twenty-two turned up. The Duke, who thus won an enormous stake, not even vouchsafed a word of thanks to the involuntary tipster.

Five years later, the journalist, now tolerably well known in literature, was going to dinner at the Cafe Bignon, in Paris, when he met on the stairs a portly figure whom he recognised as the Grand Duke Nicholas. To his great surprise, his Imperial Highness at once approached him with a smile of recognition, and, taking a valuable diamond ring from his finger, gave it, with a few courtly remarks, to the delighted pressman, who now holds it as one of his most cherished possessions.

Sir Edward Ebenezer Kay, the new Lord Justice of Appeal, has a severe face and a sharp tongue. Like judges in general, he has faults—of temper; but he has one great compensating virtue. He is the "bogie man" of the fraudulent, pettifogging, or blood-sucking solicitor, and of all that class who live in a shady way by the exploitation of public justice. No judge ever sat who looked at the vital question of "costs" more from the point of view of the suitor and less from that of the legal practitioner. At sixty-nine years of age he is old to go to the Court of Appeal, but he is not too old to strengthen considerably the Chancery side of that tribunal.

A greater contrast than that between the incoming and the outgoing Lord Justice could not easily be found. Lord Justice Cotton, who now retires, is a small man with a benevolent spectacled face, twinkling eyes, and the mildest of voices and manners. He might pass for a near relative of Mr. Hare, in the "Pair of Spectacles," before the Sheffield brother hardened that old gentleman's manners and induced them to be fierce. He has been on the Bench for thirteen years—having been appointed straight to the Court of Appeal—and it may be safely said that he has never made an enemy since he has been there.

Mr. John F. Sutton, the principal defendant in the Rabelais case, is a famous old showman, who has been before referred to in this column. He was the proprietor of the picture of "Nana," out of the exhibition of which he has made tons of money in London and everywhere else. "Nana," of course, was merely a clever showman's title for the picture. Suchorowsky, the artist, had probably never heard of Zola's book when he painted it. At all events the picture was never intended for a portrait of that young person, of whom, indeed, it conveyed no idea. But when the picture was first exhibited, the Nana excitement was strong in the land, so the name was borrowed.

Mr. Sutton, in his career of *entrepreneur*, has been associated with many famous people. Professor Anderson, the Wizard of the North, was under his care for a long time, and with Fred Maccabe, the prince of monologuists—now keeping a music warehouse in New Zealand—he was associated for twenty years. Adelina Patti he knew when she was a precocious child of fourteen, and was known as the "Infant Sappho." At fourteen the *diva* knew a dozen operas by heart. Her mother was the prima donna, and her father the 'cello player of one of Strakosch's concert parties, with which Mr. Sutton travelled through the States. He managed Jenny Lind's great tour through America. To that happy showman's land he has been many times. Something like fifty times has he crossed the Atlantic, and three times he has been all round the world. He is full of reminiscences, and if only he could have the opportunity of telling the jury at the Sessions some of his stories of famous people, they would be inclined to let him down very lightly.

The coveted post of Dean of Windsor, rendered vacant through the promotion of Dr. Randal Davidson, to the Bishopric of Rochester, has been granted to the Rev. Philip Frank Eliot, vicar of Holy Trinity, Bournemouth. Canon Eliot has built up a large congregation at Bournemouth. It was a new parish that he went to in 1867, but during his ministery about £40,000 have been spent on the church and schools. Her Majesty's attention seems to have been called to Canon Eliot by the fact that he is an impressive and eloquent preacher of the Evangelical school. Also, perhaps, because he married one of the Queen's maids of honour. Three years after this event the Queen made him a Canon at Windsor. Canon Eliot was born in 1835, and educated at King Edward's School, Bath and Trinity College, Oxford.

Mr. Robert Romer, who is elevated to the Bench in place of Justice Kay, is a Chancery leader and a well-know figure in Justice Chitty's court. He is very popular with his legal brethren, and has long been one of the busiest men at the Bar. Mr. Romer is not a strong political partisan. He appeared as Sir William Marriott's opponent at Brighton in 1884, when that gentleman turned Tory, but is now believed to lean towards Liberal Unionism. Mr. Romer was called to the Bar in 1867, and took silk in 1881.

NOTICES.

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Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

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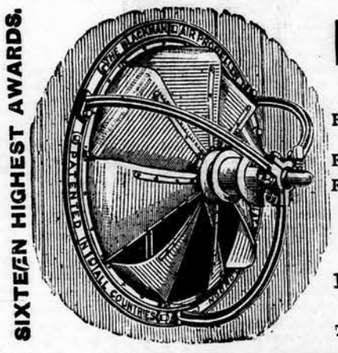
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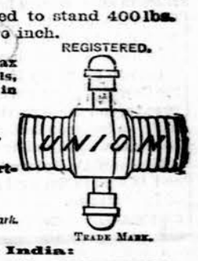
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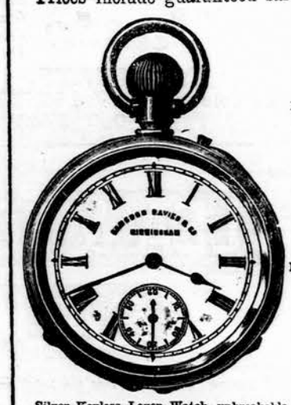
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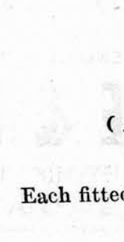
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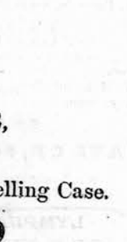
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